





















## School to work

A draft Council of Europe report on two pioneering school-to-work projects in Scotland put the Scottish Education Department into an embarrassing position this week. The department has to tell the council that the report is staggeringly inaccurate in almost every detail. The Northern Ireland Department of Education has already protested about a string of inaccuracies in a part of the report covering a project for the province's young unemployed. The heads of both the Scottish schools say that the council's inspectors must have misunderstood what they heard, saw and read. Here is the TES's own report on all three projects.

### Where pupils lose their illusions painlessly

Kenny Bost now knows that he does not want to be a teacher. He found that out on his first teaching practice, as have others before.

The difference is that Kenny has lost his illusions in time to save himself a false start in teacher training: he is still a pupil at an Edinburgh comprehensive.

James Gillespie's might be seen as a sample of the more acceptable face of Scottish education—a mixed comprehensive which rejects the narrow authoritarianism of its selective past, but expects most of its pupils to perform at least as well as their predecessors in the examinations.

Sited in the Bruntsfield quarter, an inner city district popular with the capital's university staff and civil servants, the former academy for girls can still rely on getting a high proportion of serious ambitious children. Well over two thirds will sit for four or more Scottish 'O' grades; and the remainder will try for at least one 'D' and/or the English CSE Mode 3.

Dr Patricia Thomas, a former industrial chemist from Lancashire, one of Scotland's six women secondary school heads, points out that the catchment area does include a small patch of acute social deprivation, and that the school has to cater effectively for the full range of abilities.

Nevertheless, what distinguishes Gillespie's main work-experience programme from most of those elsewhere in Scotland, England and Wales is that it is not designed for those intending to leave at 16. Although the school has now begun a second and smaller programme for its low achievers, the work-experience scheme which has been operating for the past two years is aimed exclusively at the fifth and sixth year pupils, the equivalent of England's lower and upper sixths, most of whom are studying for the Scottish Higher or for English A levels.

Dr Thomas is convinced that this

more academically able pupils need first-hand knowledge of working life—as much, or more than other leavers if they are to choose the right career; and that such contact is likely to attract more of them into industry and commerce.

But to provide it meant convincing their parents and their subject teachers that their chances of career success—which they believe is the real key to a career—would not suffer from the distraction of work experience.

So from the start in 1978, work experience was not offered as an option but as part of the programme for all the senior pupils, to be taken as a one week spell each September. Half of the fifth and sixth year classes go out for a week while the rest continue their studies; the following week the pupils change over, and the second half get their spell out at work.

Anxious parents who ring up to point out that the arrangement would still deprive their children of a week's 'real' education were told that the number of subject periods being raised from six or seven a week to eight to compensate; this year a further weekly study period was crammed into the timetable for higher grade subjects.

Says Dr Thomas: "We have had to convince parents, and indeed some of the youngsters that they will not lose out. But I think the value of the experience is now becoming understood. It is as important in heading youngsters away from choices they will regret as in confirming their plans."

Nearly 100 employers are now offering placements, ranging from archaeology and blacksmithing to veterinary surgery and zoo keeping.

Most involve actually doing a job, but one of last year's youngsters completed his only allowed to look and listen. He did his work experience in the control tower at Edinburgh Airport.

Mark Jackson



Stephen Sinclair shows Auchenhavie fellow-pupils plants he is looking after at a local hospital.

### Innovation born in remedial classes

Auchenhavie Academy in Ayrshire sounds as though it might be a slum-born stronghold of rote-learned Latin and the laws, a seminary for marine engineers, missionaries, and indestructible nursing sisters.

Its head is called the rector, wears a gown, and happens to be an elder of the kirk; but mocks the myths that surround the Scots dominie, and the pretensions and rigidity of the system he serves. Charlie Wilson, on the verge of retirement, judges himself primarily to do for the youngsters who are not set on swiftness on the road to betterment through self-denial and homework.

"Innovation is born in the remedial classes," that's where the important ideas start, and work their way up through to teaching methods for the high-ability groups," he says. His wife, it turns out, is the head of the school's remedial teaching.

The 10 to 12 form entry mixed comprehensive, on hour's drive south-west from Glasgow, in a town where they do not bother to put up the main road signs, has no shortage of remedial pupils who need all the help they can get. The scattered farms and occasional industrial plants,

such as ICI's chemical and explosive factories, no longer provide enough jobs for the Glasgow families drawn to the area a generation ago by Britain's cheapest council housing. About a quarter of the intake cannot be entered even for one 'O' grade, although Auchenhavie does rather better than average with those who do sit the exam.

Mr Wilson and his management team—a group of heads of the key departments—decided nine years ago that they had to do something for the pupils who had no hope of academic qualifications.

In 1971 they started their first work-experience scheme—two years before the act which empowered Scottish local authorities to provide work-experience legal. He says that he knew he was taking risks, but that something had to be done.

Since then, work experience has become part of a broad set of courses from which a mix is assembled for each of the non-academic pupils to follow in the fourth year, the equivalent of the English sixth.

After a preparatory course, the youngsters spend from two to six weeks out on placement, as a complement to classroom studies in in-

dustrial, job finding, social skills and money matters, as well as English and arithmetic. The work-experience arrangements are run by two teachers, one of them with 3 years' experience as a personal officer.

The school has been selected as one of nine taking part in a project to develop "Education for the Industrial Society", sponsored by Scotland's consultative committee for the curriculum and the examining bodies.

A handful of the more academic pupils are now beginning to take part in work-experience—do parents assured by the head that they will not be allowed to be behind in their examination preparation. However, none of them present a lack of industry courses.

Mr Wilson explains: "We have not been able to find the time to them to take these broader courses, but we use the work-experience period as a week which they all have to deal with the whole area of industry and careers. I am sure that industry education will come for them, but as with other changes, it is a question of introducing them at the bottom of the ability range and spreading them upwards."

After a preparatory course, the youngsters spend from two to six weeks out on placement, as a complement to classroom studies in in-

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### Youthways lets in light at the bottom of the barrel

The young people on the Youthways course based in a disaffected community hall in east Belfast had one record which they played at full, ear-splitting volume for most of the day. Once some girls danced together in a self-conscious lilt, but for most of the time they simply sat around during breaks in the informal programme.

"They play the record player like that because they just don't know what to say to each other," says Hunter, a Youthways coordinator, shouting above the din. "These kids have only been together for a few days, but they're already talking about it."

North-east Ireland's Youthways course was designed for the most disaffected and underprivileged youngsters of the barrel's underclass, aged 16 and under, to help them, among other things, to find a realistic job. They may lack experience, but their education is not lacking.

A follow-up survey of the first 100 young people to complete the pilot course in 1977 showed that 70 per cent of them were employed in full-time jobs or taking a training or education course; this was in contrast to less than 10 per cent of a comparable group that had not taken Youthways courses.

Youthways youngsters were also reported to be more active in looking for work, and more able to make constructive use of free time.

The department gave the programme the green light and courses are now held at 17 community

halls and youth centres throughout the province, with about 400 young people taking part at any one time. Their success appears to be the result largely of careful course structuring. Each course takes about two dozen teenagers, whose names are put forward by careers officers from those of school leavers on the dole for six weeks or more. Courses are led by three tutors and last four months.

There is an initial residential week during which the group live together at an outdoor studies centre or college, for an intensive week of the programme. Then comes a period of six weeks of work experience in six areas: construction, engineering, catering/hotel, commerce/distribution, agriculture/horticulture/forestry and social/community services. They meet on Mondays and Fridays for an informal programme of basic literacy, typing, sports, visits and discussions.

Later they follow up two areas which they particularly interest in, and go away for another residential week where the accent is on leisure and outdoor activities, and return for a final phase of work experience or community service.

At the Dee Street community hall, tucked under the shipyard cranes in Belfast, the current Youthways course recently ended. Few jobs have been instant hits, but the supermarket job was a success. Christine, aged 16,

hated working in a nursery, but Sarah, aged 16, thought that was best of all.

Getting and keeping large numbers of work sampling opportunities can be a headache for Youthways tutors, especially when things go wrong. "Dna boy had sprayed the initials UDF on the wall of his host employer's premises the day before and ruffled feathers were waiting to be smoothed."

Youthways young people are unskilled, untrained and unmotivated. Some are badly literate and many have problems with basic skills. They have grown up in a province at war and show a strong ghetto mentality. Many will not look for jobs outside their small home patch, and going away from home at the beginning of a Youthways course is a monumental step. They arrive at the pick-up point late, drunk, or not at all, and have to be whisked out of their homes by persuasive tutors.

Over the 16 weeks the teaching element is informal, but constant. Literacy tutoring is given on request. Queen Groups plan and cook their own meals, and try out craft activities. At Dee Street a simple budgeting game led to a discussion of fees. "They don't pay paylog bus fares, do they?" asked one. When disputes blow up, they are hammered out by a painstaking developmental discussion, aimed at social skills, communication and

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West Germany

## 'Big brother' law gives state more control over family life

by David Dungworth

West Germany's Parental Core Act, which came into force at the beginning of this year, has given the state considerable control over certain aspects of family life.

Its aim, according to the Federal Government, is to update the provisions of existing legislation, passed as far back as 1900, to bring them in line with postwar developments in the structure of society and the family.

It also introduces a significant change in terminology. The substitution of the phrase "parental care" for "parental power" in the wording of the earlier law reflects, says the ruling coalition, the view that family relationships should be based on a partnership between parents and their children. Increased powers of intervention, which were granted to the state under the Act, will be used only in cases where the partnership breaks down.

But this interpretation is rejected by the CDU/CSU opposition parties who maintain that the Act is an instrument for "the ideological indoctrination of family affairs", and a licence for the state to step in even when relations between parents and children are still intact. Despite a series of concessions by the Government, they vigorously contested the Bill at all stages of its progress through parliament and unanimously voted against its third reading in the Bundestag last May.

Having done so, they now intend to use it as a weapon in this year's general election campaign by presenting it as a typical example of socialist encroachment on personal freedom.

Only a few sections of the Bill, for example those dealing with foster children and with the children of divorced parents, produced a measure of agreement between the Government and opposition. Both sides approved the clause allowing a child to remain with its foster parents even against the wishes of its natural parents, provided such an arrangement is considered by a juvenile court to be in the interests of the child concerned.

In future, when marriages end in divorce, children aged 14 and over will have the right to state whether they wish to live with their father or mother, before the court decides on custody.

Many of the radical proposals in the early drafts of the Bill were later watered down. A government move to make corporal punishment by parents illegal finally became merely a ban on the use of "degrading methods of discipline". The opposition also secured the deletion of passages which referred to the upbringing of children as "the task of society as a whole".

The parts of the law which caused the greatest friction between the political parties were its completely new provisions relating to the vocational training of young people, and their choice of a profession.

Australia

## First drop in enrolments as birthrate sinks to lowest figure this century

by Bill Purvis

SYDNEY  
The recent publication of two statistics in the space of a few days has given Australian teachers, parents and educationists food for thought.

● The number of school pupils in 1979 fell for the first time since Australian records were kept.

● The crude birthrate for 1978 fell to the lowest figure this century.

The figures, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, show that enrolments in 1979 increased slightly in primary schools but fell by about 1 per cent in secondary schools.

The overall drop was about 5,000 pupils in a total school population of nearly three million, and given the falling birthrate and the sharp drop in immigration, this first recorded fall is unlikely to be the last.

But there was no uniform trend across the country. Victoria and Tasmania had larger falls than other states and the Northern Territory even managed a small increase.

Private schools appeared to gain pupils at the expense of government schools. Government schools had 18,000 fewer pupils last year than in 1978, but private schools enrolled an additional 13,000.

Part of the overall decline in the school population was due to a fall in the proportion of pupils

staying on to the final year. After a long period of steady increase, the figure for those staying on has started to fall recently. From a peak of 35.3 per cent in 1977 it fell to 35.1 per cent in 1978 and 34.8 per cent in 1979.

There was a marked difference between boys and girls—only 32.4 per cent of male students staying on compared with 37.3 per cent of females.

Again, there was a big discrepancy between private schools with a figure of 55.7 per cent and government schools with 28.9 per cent. Educationists are reluctant to draw too many conclusions, given that the 1979 figure was the first recorded fall in school population, and a very small one.

However, the secretary of the Australian Schools Commission, Mr Ian Hoesack, later announced that the commission had begun a study of retention rates, which have fallen for the past two years.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics also announced this week that the birth rate in 1978 was 16.1 per one thousand of population.

The total of live births was 224,000, 2,000 fewer than in 1977. The net reproduction rate, which first fell below the replacement rate in 1976, declined even further in 1978.

There has also been a fall in immigration. In 1980 250,000 arrived in Australia. Last year's intake was only 57,000.

In 1950 there were estimates that Australia's population would reach 20 million by the end of the century. The 1978 census showed Australia's population at 14.4 million, and demographers are saying that Australia might have 15 million by the year 2000.

The demographic shift already created some problems for Australian education. Large numbers of trained teachers are unable to find jobs because the population is not expected to grow so rapidly. And those people who have left the education field are reluctant to make way for a blood.

An official with one Australian education department told me that this was going to be more of a problem than the demographic changes.

Now anyone who has a job hanging on to it and women teachers are increasingly exercising their right to maternity leave for 12 months. All this is creating a formidable logjam for qualified teachers. Several thousand teachers in each state cannot find jobs. And with few new schools being built and older teachers staying on longer, the newer teachers' teaching profession faces a backlog of maybe 20 years for any promotion.

## OVERSEAS NEWS

Republic of Ireland

## Arts come in from the cold

by John Walshe

DUBLIN

Arts subjects are to get a boost in Irish schools and higher education institutions, following a recent report which suggested that the rapid development in Irish education over the past decade had not benefited the arts. The traditionally peripheral role which these subjects had played had been perpetuated in the recent changes, the report says.

The Education Ministry is said to have been a cause of the present neglect of the arts in education. The report suggests that the ministry should examine its own provisions in this sphere.

It also has detailed recommendations for improvements in this regard. The arts at all levels of education.

Music, art and craft form part of the child-centred curriculum introduced into primary schools in 1971. Lack of training in the arts for teachers is frequently mentioned as a serious obstacle to this development. The report urges more in-service training, the appointment of specialist subject advisers within the ministry, as well as the appointment of peripatetic instrumental music teachers.

At the secondary level, the arts tend to have lower status and consequently get less attention than subjects such as languages, sciences and mathematics.

In January, 1978, there were 10,990 full-time secondary teachers. Of these only 1.4 per cent were music teachers and 0.9 per cent were art teachers.

The report recommends an increase in the number of art teachers at this level. It also suggests that more financial aid for arts subjects and greater involvement by the radio and television in promoting the arts for secondary pupils.

Colleges of education, it suggests, should teach and expand the existing curriculum studies courses in the arts and develop both arts and drama to degree level. In addition, the colleges should develop facilities for in-service and post-graduate training in the arts.

The report also looks at extra-curricular adult and community education in the arts and puts forward ways on how these could be strengthened.

The Arts Council, a statutory body, has taken the report very seriously. It is currently trying to implement as many of its recommendations as are feasible.



"Not a single 10-year-old knows how to read or write."

Jacques Danois on the revival of Kampuchea's schools

## Closing the four-year gap

"Our schools were closed for four years. Not a single 10-year-old knows how to read or write. This 14-year-old has forgotten. The previous rulers wanted to bring up a generation of ignoramus—easy to do and difficult to undo."

Mr Tak Chau, one of the comparatively few teachers left in Kampuchea, which is slowly returning to normalcy a year after the setting-up of the Vietnamese-backed Government led by Heng Samrin, is in a good position to see the size of the problem. He is in charge of getting the school system in one eastern province back on its feet.

"We are short of everything," he says. "We open schools without benches and paper, without enough teachers, and without school buildings in many cases."

Some 700,000 Kampuchean children are now estimated to be back in school, but schools are having to catch up on the losses of the years when studies were banished. "If we don't manage we will feel the consequences in two years' time, when no one will be ready for university and there will be an 'ignorance gap'."

Aid agencies have given some help with education materials. Elsewhere books have been provided by the International Red Cross, the Vietnamese authorities, and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), which is also aiming to provide writing materials and basic equipment for 3,500 primary schools at a cost of about £2m.

The teacher shortage is less easy to tackle. "Most of our previous teachers were killed or put to work in the fields. But those who are alive have emerged voluntarily to teach," Mr Tak Chau says. "They earn very little, 12 kiloes of rice a month, of which they donate one kilo to needy pupils."

Health problems among children are also considerable. The headmaster of the largest school in Phnom Penh, the country's capital, says that every day his school finds more than 100 pupils suffering from fever, enteritis or vitamin deficiency. "We have an infirmary which is operating at full capacity taking care of the health of 2,000 children."

A few schools are now supplied with rice and protein-rich food for supplementary feeding programmes. Kitchen utensils, extra food supplies, and the necessary equipment were flown into Kampuchea early this year, to start the programme among 7,500 schoolchildren.

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**NATIONAL TRAVEL**

## Events of 1968 prompted the creation of a European Youth Forum. Rory Watson reports on progress

BRUSSELS  
At a meeting in Grantham last year members of the European Youth Forum (EYF) adopted a statement criticising the British and Belgian Governments for introducing a racial and administrative measure which they consider discriminates against students from other EEC countries. The EYF says the measures "are contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of Rome" which affirms the free circulation of people within the European Community.

On the same occasion they also criticised the three education ministers for postponing their joint meeting, originally scheduled for November, which was due to discuss subjects such as language teaching for adults and the admission to higher education institutions of students from other EEC countries. These are just two areas of concern to the EYF, which was set up less than two years ago. Based in Brussels, the forum sets out to act as a political platform for youth organisations, the EYF, and the European Community institutions. According to its information brochure it "intends to make the voice of the young people of the community heard in all matters which concern them either directly or indirectly". Thus, while education and the problems of creating jobs for young people are among its major interests, the EYF also



tackles wider political issues. It adopted a detailed position on last year's negotiations for a second and third Convention covering a trade and aid pact between the European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. It has also criticised the EEC's links with South Africa and has decided to lobby European Community institutions to discourage all trade missions to the country and to place a ban on foreign or young workers.

EYF secretary-general, Gilbert Veron, who has come from the French youth movement, insists that while the forum is a political centre, it is first and foremost a place where young people can receive information and training on a range of subjects that concern them. The idea for the forum, which would bring together youth organisations of different political

tendencies from all EEC countries, goes back to the heady days of May 1968, when student riots were breaking out round the world. In the aftermath of the EEC heads of government decided at their summit meeting in the Hague in the spring of 1968 that greater efforts should be made to involve Europe's youth in the building of the Community. After one or two false starts, it was June 1978 that the idea took shape. The EYF is entirely funded out of the European Community budget.

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## People

Mr David Willis, the author and social worker who pioneered new methods of dealing with the deprived, disturbed and delinquent, died last month at the age of 76. As a "brother" in a punitive Farm Training Colony, he came to realise that short, sharp shocks were no substitute for life-long love.

Mr Herbert Hayes, the director of the Scottish Central Committee on Modern Languages, is this year's president of the British Association for Language Teaching.

Mr Stanley H. Miller, author of a number of French readers and inspector for modern languages in Nottinghamshire, is chairman of the British Association for Language Teaching.

Mr Michael D. Pollard, vice-principal of Norfolk College of Agriculture and Horticulture, is to be the new principal of Plumpton Agricultural College following the death last summer of Mr N. J. D. Nicholls.

Mr Leslie Silverlock, newly appointed training and development officer for community education in Somerset, is shortly to become president of the community and youth service association. He was one of the founders of the Parliamentary lobby for youth affairs chaired by Mr Edward Heath.

Mr George Smaylen, headmaster of Kingshurst School, Chelmsley Wood, Solihull, is resigning from his job because he says he has become more of a social worker than a headmaster. He describes the life of a comprehensive school head as being increasingly preoccupied with the problems of a few difficult pupils. After 29 years in teaching and nine years at Kingshurst, he plans to take a three-year sabbatical course at Birmingham Polytechnic.

Mrs Pam Hopkins, a lollipop lady who faces redundancy, will have her future decided by a public meeting in a Somerset village this week. Mrs Hopkins, mother of four children and a foster mother, has been employed on a "nasty bend" of the A375 outside Hugh Episcopi primary school, Langport, for the past six years. However, Somerset county council plans to make her and 140 other crossing supervisors redundant from April 1. "Hush parish council have offered to pay half her annual salary of £324, but Langport parish council has raised objections to paying the remaining cost," Mrs Hopkins said. "It's a treacherous road for children to cross. We just hope that Langport gets its priorities right."

Bill Bramble is the new general secretary of the Open University Students' Association—a union for postgraduate students. He has administrative experience at Birmingham and Kent universities and for the past 10 years has been academic secretary and dean of student affairs at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok.

Mr Alan Blibey is to be the new head of the Plum Comprehensive, Malden, Essex.

Mr Michael Rastbury, deputy headmaster of Bishop Challenger School, Basingstoke, will become headmaster of Oxted High School, Wokingham, after Easter.

Mr David Moore, principal of Nelson College, has become a programme adviser on continuing education at Granada Television.

Mr R. Richardson, second deputy head and director of studies at Chelmer Valley High School, Chelmsford, has been promoted to headmaster, succeeding Mr R. Cooper who is retiring.

Mrs Judith Hicks, former head of St Oswald's School, Durham, is to be head of Denery First School, Sutton Coldfield.

Mrs P. J. Mellmoth, head of Walsley First School, Sutton Coldfield, is to be head of Denery Middle School, Sutton Coldfield.



Mr John Carleton, an England rugby union international and physical education teacher, has been refused permission to take time off school if he is selected for the British Lions tour of South Africa. Wigan Education Committee has rejected his application for eight weeks' leave from Park High School, Hindley, because of the political consideration of the country involved. Mr Carleton, who collected his third cap for Wales, is expected to be selected on March 17—but the last day for resigning his job is today. "I cannot take the risk of having no job and no tour," he said.

Coat Church of England School, Coventry, leaving his job as head of the Henry Mellish Comprehensive, Nottingham.

Mr Les Keen, a teacher in Wales and a teacher in South Africa, has been given the go-ahead to tour South Africa, if he is selected. Wigan Education Committee has rejected his application for eight weeks' leave from Park High School, Hindley, because of the political consideration of the country involved. Mr Carleton, who collected his third cap for Wales, is expected to be selected on March 17—but the last day for resigning his job is today. "I cannot take the risk of having no job and no tour," he said.

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## features



## Asking the customers

Nicholas Tucker

suggests:

children should

be encouraged to

write reports

on their lessons

I have never found anything revolutionary in the idea that pupils should occasionally be encouraged to write their own reports on their lessons, since I myself went to a school where this had always been part of the accepted order of things.

Such comments may include remarks about teachers, but there would be many other things to write about too, such as the class itself, or a pupil's particular feelings, positive or negative, about a particular subject. The media often omitted to add

vague impressions about our lessons. Sometimes our form teacher had to chivy us along when it came to finishing off these reports; but once they were handed in no one on the staff seemed to find them particularly upsetting or offensive.

I was not prepared, therefore, for the storm that broke out in the media, after I wrote an article for last October's *Where*, suggesting that the same sort of scheme should be tried out in other schools. The response was almost entirely unfavourable, with stern editorials awarding me only two marks out of 10 for my general innocence, or enjoining me to write out "I must do better" one hundred times.

Some of this hostility may have been caused by the way my article was reported. It was constantly emphasized, for example, that pupils were being asked to write reports specifically on their teachers, so giving rise to banner headlines announcing "Bawore—Little Brother is Watching You". I had tried to suggest that children should be asked to comment in more general terms on how they might feel about their progress.

Such comments may include remarks about teachers, but there would be many other things to write about too, such as the class itself, or a pupil's particular feelings, positive or negative, about a particular subject. The media often omitted to add

chiers or college supervisors.

Nor does asking pupils to try their hand at assessing the quality of their lessons seem to have any necessarily bad effects on classroom relationships in those experimental studies. On the contrary, pupils, when asked, have taken the task seriously; as one experienced teacher in a personal letter to me put it: "I have noticed a marked increase in socially responsible behaviour following an exercise of this kind."

Even the *Daily Mail*, which ran a sarcastic story on my original article, seemed to be having second thoughts when it later asked a bunch of older comprehensive pupils to write reports on their lessons. As the educational correspondent wrote about the results: "Despite the expected complaints about too tough discipline, the overall impression was one of respect for the no-nonsense teachers, who combine strict rules with fairness."

It is depressing, therefore, to come across spokesmen from the National Union of Teachers and elsewhere who still believe that, to quote an example: "Children are well known to be the worst judges of their own best interests". What, I wonder, would such officials make of the pupil reports that teachers have sent in to me since, that suggest a far more positive picture?

As another experienced teacher wrote: "From studying these reports on myself, I have learned a great deal both about how I appear as a teacher, and about the children themselves". She then goes on to mention some of the pupils' criticisms, among the much more general praise, which she has found useful—so giving the lie to the idea, frequently expressed in the media, that good teachers would have nothing to learn from that particular exercise.

Lesley-Jane says I do big ticks which spoil her work—I thought that the big tick was a symbol of how pleased I was with it. I didn't realize that Julie objected to not having a hymn book—she got one after that. I was saddened, genuinely, by the pupils of Juckie's report—I really wasn't aware that she felt so rejected because I never did ask her to do things. Also, I am a chilly person and didn't know the children were uncomfortable in the classroom at times.

Teachers can always learn something from children's reports, even when pupils may be as young as eight or nine, as in the examples just quoted. As for yet another spokesman from a teachers' association, who found it "a bad job" if we have to go down to the customers for assessments of teachers, many of those who wrote to me privately seemed to feel they may be just as safe with such customer-pupils as they would be with various reports from local advisors, government inspectors, and headmasters.

It was never my intention, though, that pupils' reports should get mixed-up with any official assessment of teachers. Such reports should, in my view, be written entirely for the teachers' own use, if it is true that poor, unmotivated teachers may choose to learn little from them, this should not be used as an argument for preventing others from having the opportunity to use pupils' reports more constructively.

There is always the possibility, for example, that pupils' reports will have something valuable to reveal about the class itself. When I tried this exercise as a schoolteacher, I soon discovered from old remarks that there was some nasty bullying going on in the class. Typically, the child picked on was a boy who was indeed very irritating to me as much as to everyone else. My own impatience with him had led me to overlook the fact that he was often having quite a bad time.

Elsewhere, almost all pupils spoke negatively about their French lessons. I knew the teacher to be a hard-working, utterly conscientious colleague, but my form—which was a remedial one—simply found her lessons too hard and remote. Once again, I think that was a genuine complaint worth listening to, given that many of those pupils already had great difficulty with English, let alone the French language.

Having pupils write reports on their lessons would not restore education cuts or improve low salaries. To that extent, my scheme could be seen as irrelevant to teachers' most pressing concerns, even though it would in itself cost nothing



## features

Continued from page 19

extra to administer. But I still believe that the idea is worth trying, given that the results of such an exercise are often much more heartening to everyone concerned than most teachers ever appear to imagine.

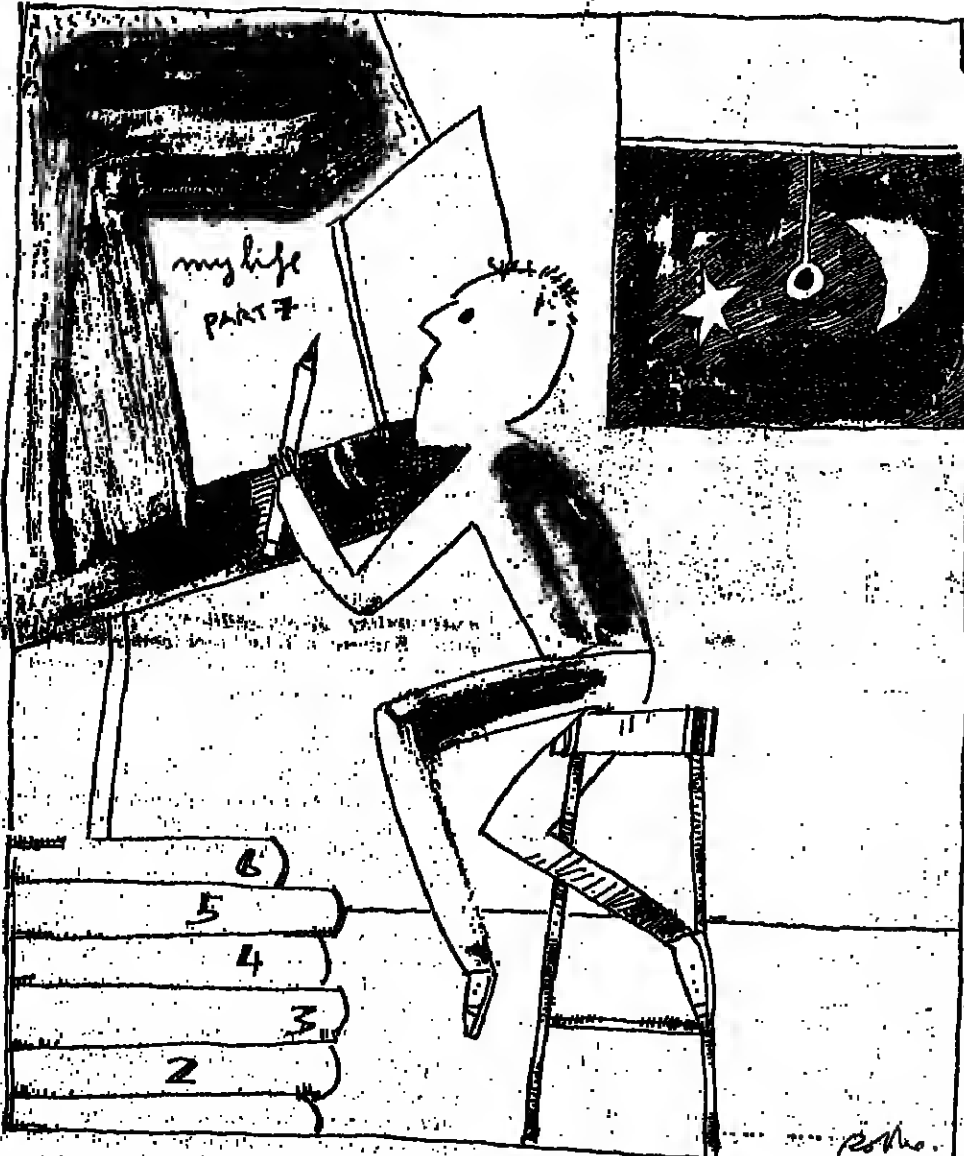
One constant suggestion in the criticism of my original article (apart from time-worn cracks about mad psychologists) was that I deserved to have reports written about me by my present students, as if this were some sort of

necessary punishment for my presumption in making such suggestions.

Yet ever since I have been a teacher, whether in schools or universities, I have always welcomed such reports. It is always interesting to discover how pupils see things, and the comments of school children, in particular, can be amusing, as well as perceptive and self-revealing.

Nicholas Tucker is a lecturer in developmental psychology at the University of Sussex.

## Finding an audience



## Jean Bleach looks at the growing trend for children to write about their own lives

People don't think much of themselves, and they carry around a picture of themselves that is much less than it should be. They don't realize that they have lots of talent, and lots of ability which they could develop and this is why I think writing is very important.

If, when you're learning reading and writing, you use stuff written by other students, or... by yourself... and it's about your life and the lives of people you identify with, you begin to realize it's good and that helps you to change the image you have of yourself.

Here, in the words of an adult literacy student, lies the justification for the practice established among teachers in the past decade of printing their students' writing for other students to read. Taken

together, the availability of works by child authors, working class and black writers and newly literate writers makes a powerful statement to young people. It encourages them to realize the possibilities of themselves addressing a public audience.

Authors reflecting the black experience in Britain have been published almost exclusively by black community bookshops or 'other community projects. Bogle Books, for example, has published a series of books by black writers, including a collection of clear-eyed poems in which she regards white school and society from a secure sense of her own black identity.

They also published *Linton Kwesi Johnson's Dread Beat and Blood*. Here an accomplished black poet uses his talent to express the anger and frustration of black youth on the streets of London, and their explosive revolutionary yearning. Black Ink, a short-lived community project, published *The School Leaver*, by a young black playwright, Michael McMillan, originally produced by the Royal Court and carrying sobering messages for young readers in school.

The theory on which those publishing ventures rests is largely socialist, based on the writings of Walter Benjamin and Ken Warpole. Warpole says children 'must become authors, and we have to locate their audience, and make available to them the means of production.'

Because children are writing for their peers, their juniors or less experienced readers, they see their written work in school as having a social purpose. In writing, editing and printing their own books, the role of authorship is demystified.

To a surprising extent, those theoretical insights are borne out in practice in school. Some of the writing printed does challenge the authority of adult children's writers. That has been particularly clear in the writing of black children, and children from recent immigrant groups. The culturally complex 'worlds' created by white adult authors of their world's. All young authors gain a powerful sense of their value as writers (and as people) from knowing that their work will directly help others.

Teachers who print their students' writing may or may not articulate their intentions in such ways; almost without exception, they would refer to seeking a wider audience in the hope of developing, through that means, their pupils' writing. That notion of 'audience' comes from the work of the Writing Research Project at the London Institute of Education. Children's writing is seen as part of a continuum, starting from writing 'close to the self', where the writers rely heavily on a meaning shared between them and a face-to-face audience, and moving towards writing belonging to the public order, where meanings are wholly explicit and fully embodied in the text.

That has resulted in many children in inner city comprehensive schools gaining an experience and understanding of themselves as writers. An additional effect has been to unke young writers more ambitious in the form they use.

They are learning to spread themselves to fill 10 or even 20 pages of an A5 printed booklet with sustained prose narrative, rather than working in more traditional short burst forms—poems or short narrative pieces. These sustained narratives may be fictional, or may be the child's telling of his or her own story.

In London, the ILEA English Centre has published some of the best of those narratives—brought to their attention by local teachers. London schools have used them widely and successfully. This week the Centre is publishing a collection of four of the pieces previously available in individual booklets, and seven more which were the result of a competition arranged in 1979.

This well-produced book will bring to children throughout the country some of the writing of their peers. For teachers and educationists, it is a fascinating handbook that should deepen our understanding of writing and the writing process.

For example, on the evidence of this collection, there is no necessary and immediate connection between having work publicly printed and recognizing the demands of a public audience. At least two of the pieces seem written for the self as audience, or, at the most, 'public' as the teacher as trusted adult as audience.

Nine of the pieces (of varied length) are 'lives'. *The Kids are Alright* by Joe Ackerman and the already celebrated and widely read *The Meeting For* by Chelsea Herbert are fictions. That is unusual for young writers in their ability to sustain convincing fiction, and in their linguistic accomplishment.

How they fit the title *Our Lives* is no less complicated in relation to children's fiction than to adults'. A brief example from *The Meeting For* will show that they surely do.

'My mum, always tells me not to play

records early in the morning but I help it. I just love my records.

'Hey, madame, how many times we got to tell you not to play these records in the mornings; store you go something good, you study records, how far records will put you, me dear.

'Oh boy, here we go again. I mean say, she could just say, 'Charmain, play those records so early.'

The collection raises the complexity of narrative and autobiography, and relationship between the two. It seems to be evidence of the increasing some children at least, of having opportunity to shape, order and upon their experience in the 'lives' they do in recounting their 'lives' the autobiographies but one reveals a junction, loss and conflict, whether writers are natives of Britain (black or white) or members of recent immigrant groups (Moroccan, Ugandan and Chinese children's work appears here).

A quotation from Zohra El-Khalil's *Parables* forms a considerable part in mood, style and content of the passage quoted above. In her teens she came to Britain. Zohra starts story, 'My life has, so far, not been very enjoyable life at all.'

She tells of divorce, adoption, runaway, of being marvellously and eventually reunited with her mother, of coming to Britain. As a young child, she had away from her cousin, Ahmed.

'I did not mean to hit you so hard he said. His voice was slightly shaky. I knew he was very sorry about what I had done, because if anything (anyway) I had happened to me, he would have been the one to blame. We went back to Knsar Elkabir. We entered the house and I found my foster-mother crying her heart off and many people in the house trying to comfort her. When I appeared on the staircase everyone stopped talking and their eyes fixed on my pale face. All of these people had expressions of hate on their gloomy faces.'

Questions that arise—What is the relation between form and the social and cultural context? What literary influences have these writers met?—are difficult to answer. The Dickensian feverishness and self-rager, together with the power and strength in that piece of writing, 'My life', ending contradicts the ease with which nineteenth-century changelings fit seemingly into their rightful homes.

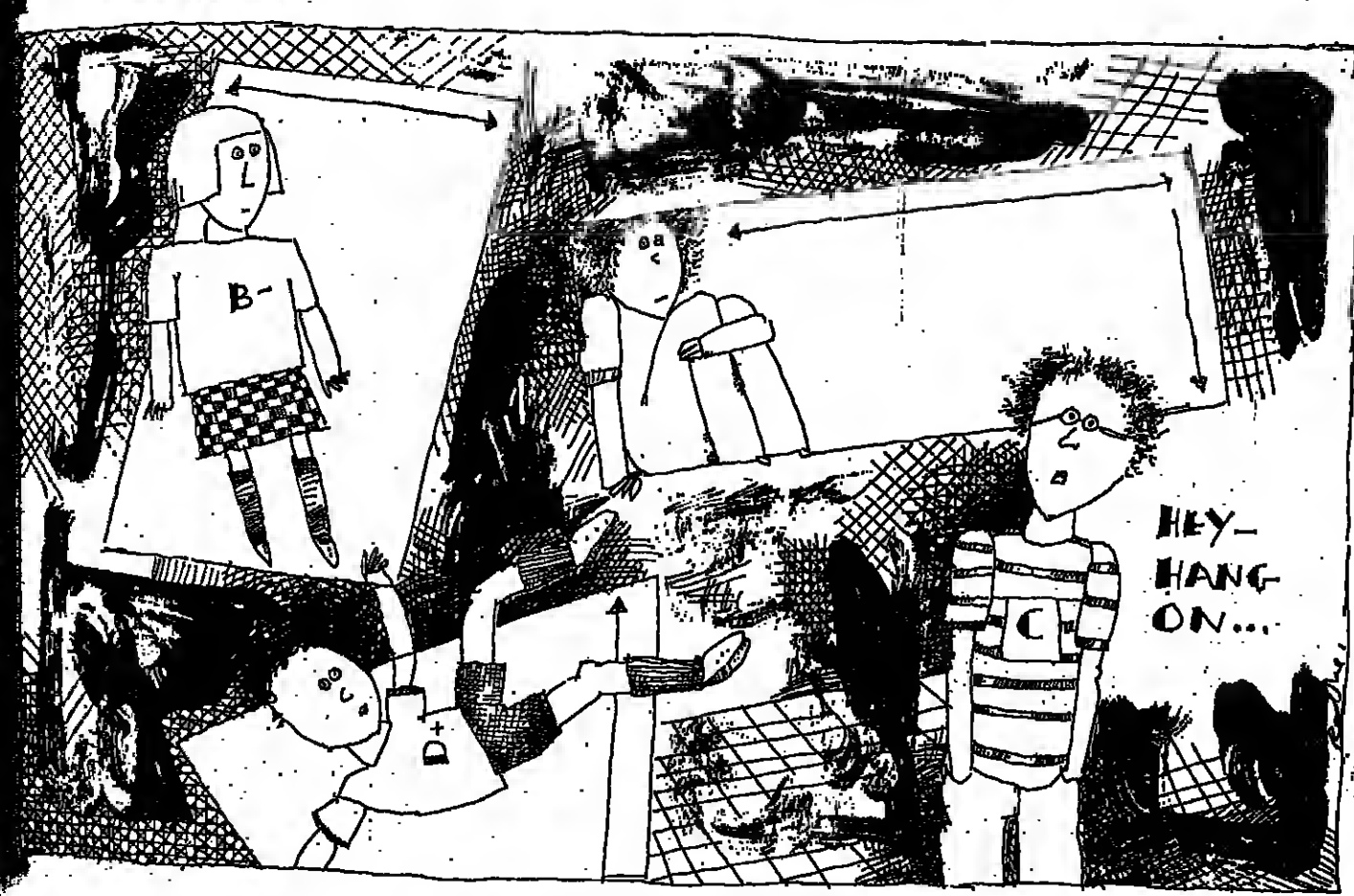
To remind one of the danger of speculation, Zohra's story comes from Mohammed Elbajja's translation of *Life*, a paradigmatic story of emigration goes with him, and their final(?) return is marked by his own rupture with the past. 'Then they told us we were going to the strange place with them, only told me and my sister.'

*Our Lives* will be of great value to children to dip in to, in search of relevant and necessary to them. They should be sorry if it replaced individual bound stories, because for many it will be a more daunting book to get to.

For teachers searching for an understanding of children and their experience and an understanding of their writing, believe this book is seminal.

Jean Bleach is head of English, Loughton Park School, London.

## Getting into profile



## John Blanchard reports on how pupils can assess and review their own progress

How do you organize testing and reporting? How do you try to make sure that the most useful assessment is made available to those interested in the process and outcomes of learning?

We have to report to parents; and we are obliged not to ignore public examination. Both are forms of 'summative' assessment, ostensibly accounting for the standard of pupils' work or a given time. Each summer, our school plans a time-table for the five-year-groups' exams and reports. We stage our assessments and organize our teaching accordingly. During the first three years, reading age, comprehension, response to literature, comprehensive, and language usage are tested. Each paper is marked for a whole year's group by one teacher. Grades are allocated along a curve of 'normal' distribution.

In the last two years, tests duplicate the standards of CSE and GCE. When writing reports, we no longer have to frame information in the light of achievement within the year-group; we reflect competence in relation to public examination standards.

Group Mode 3 CSE, allows us to regard all pupils as prospective candidates. Being actively involved in its setting, confident about judging standards. We can speak more authoritatively about CSE, and the possibility that attempted 'collective' assessment may in the fourth year, and beyond, make our approach more realistic. But as long as GCE dominates assessment at 16, we are bound both

to make it seriously, and to incorporate its values in our assessment.

If assessment merely categorizes pupils, it undermines their capacity to use it constructively. To that extent, reports and examinations divert attention from the real value of education.

For that reason, our everyday marking consists of comment only, unless the work is enhanced by simple quantification or qualification, and pupils understand their limited meaning. For that reason too, we are trying to maintain a practice of writing specifically personal reports to pupils. These review progress by reference to successful learning, to suggested areas of future endeavour, and to the means whereby success might there be achieved. Here, as in our teaching, we consider pupils individually, without the distraction of comparing them one against the other, or against absolute standards.

We face two outstanding problems; how to resolve the contradiction between testing and teaching and how to prevent our assessments being ignored by, or reduced to, a single letter or number in public examination.

The solution, which our scheme offers, is for us to collect 'objective' assessments in a file for each pupil, and to encourage them to use it as an aid and reference. A language file is opened for every 11-year-old and newcomer. It contains a primary school record, whose content was agreed by a committee representing the five to 16 schools in the catchment area. To it are added school exam scripts and copies of reports to parents. It is open to pupils, parents, and teachers, and can be made available in bodies outside school.

Pupils are asked to contribute to their files by writing an annual statement. The intention is to strengthen their understanding of and response to 'objective' assessment by giving value to 'subjective' assessment. The result is that pupils reflect, in the broadest and most intimate way possible, their experience and competence within the subject.

The scheme recognizes that pupils must share the initiative for their learning. They become formally involved, for example, suggesting fresh approaches, giving advice.

I think that we should do more stories and I think that we should do spelling each week and put in to groups.

'... And when teachers are trying to explain something they could go a little bit slower...' (Second year pupil.)

'... I wish we could have more time in the lesson for descriptive work or compositions, and could be given more help with word usage and structure but not exactly grammar...' (Third year pupil.)

They express preferences, consider development, current activities, and prospects: '... When I was at —, I used to have Good English and I had a lot of remarks about it. Then I went to Primary School. But that was a school I did not agree with and went back-wards, but now I find I am building up my standard every time I take an exam and get my report. And in that way I find that English has helped me a lot...' (Third year pupil.)

'... I hope to achieve a CSE grade and if need be go to night school to get a O level. If the job require it. I hope to be in an outside job like postman and if so, be able to read the address...' (Fourth year pupil.)

Apart from the benefits to pupils' motivation and teachers' understanding, the statements reveal much that is of interest to those who consider applications for employment, and further education. In the fifth year pupils write for that audience. Here is an example:

'... My life here has certainly brought me down to earth 'with a bump'. I am not so arrogant believing one can live entirely on sensibility. We need aims in life, strong points of view and my writing has taken a turn towards expressing these. My imagination has not been forgotten, but now I use it to picture scenes in real life situations.'

'I no longer believe I have any miraculous talent or even that my mind works in a way that is at all different to any one else's. I have found a few more years does not bring about perfection in my work, but that it simply makes its failings more obvious. There are no doubt the traditional ideas of adolescence.'

'This summer I was not expecting to do well in my 'O' level exam, all my writing I found forced and stilted, however, the actual day went better than I could have hoped. My result was A...' Assessment is partial if it excludes any

important participant. Pupils, the subjects of assessment, make vital evaluations of themselves and their work, but are conventionally denied this expression.

Whereas public examinations are designed to assess considerably less than the whole age group, statements are written by every pupil. They reveal their different interests, needs and talents, but the scheme does not itself discriminate between them. No one has yet failed accurately to represent performance and competence.

Whereas public examinations assess only academic attainment, statements reflect a range of experiences, skills and capacities. While examinations tend to prescribe training and culminate in a grand performance, statements do not inhibit, they promote teaching and learning. The statements allow pupils to set goals in the light of teachers' assessments, and to consider progress autonomously.

The scheme is far from perfect. If there are inconsistencies, for example, between different departments' approaches to grading, then parents and pupils are confused. As it is, our school has initiated a system of tutor-based profiling, compatible with our scheme, designed to reflect pupils' all-round experience and achievement, and including an element of self-assessment.

That, and the fact that our school is actively interested in curriculum definition and monitoring in areas 'across the curriculum', provide a practical and sympathetic setting. This file, for example, is becoming the channel of communication by and for all teachers of pupils from five to 16, as a language policy gradually emerges in the way Bullock might have envisaged.

Beyond school, information is sought about 16-year-olds' aptitudes, and is usually supplied in two ways: by public examination grade and by school reference. Schemes such as the one described here propose alternatives, demanding broader representation.

What is needed is a means of evaluating subject statements and school profiles. Public examination boards, the Council for National Academic Awards, the DES, the Schools Council, L.E.A.s might co-operate in the establishment of local and national boards to supervise the accreditation of such assessments. Without national currency value, such schemes may have interest for schools, but they offer little security to employers and FE staff.

Perhaps formal, public assessment originally served to select candidates for the next stage of education; the traditional exam boards are university ones. Such a narrow concern seems also to have affected younger exam boards, so that attempts to account for the achievement of the 'less academic' pupils, destined for immediate employment, use inappropriate measures to uncertain ends.

Certainly, the demands of comprehensive education and modern society are not now being met. And we cannot defend existing practice on the ground of its convenience or its accuracy. It is enormously expensive, time and energy consuming, and misleading; one cannot, for example, compare the grades of different boards. Neither can it be said that improved procedures would necessarily impose additional burdens on us; we already make extensive assessments, only to little apparent purpose.

The usefulness of assessment is ultimately decided by those who receive and act upon it. We can supply 'objective' and 'subjective' assessments, and examples of work. Surely everyone would welcome their wider recognition and use?

John Blanchard is head of English, Comberton Village College, Cambridgeshire. This article is based on his contribution to *Outcomes of Education*, edited by Tyrrell Burgess and Elizabeth Adams, and published yesterday by Macmillan Education (£9.95).



## arts

# The joint is jumpin'



**Pela Addis**

dabbling Duke Ellington (at the time his orchestra serenades a dancer at her deathbed). Both films are especially St Louis Blues, much more than the sentimental ragtime classic, a "poetic" description suggests.

The programme on March 10 and 5 also has little in common (1947), presenting Dizzy Gillespie's first big band; the only thing in existence — with — Charlie Parker (1948) and Cece Taylor (1948) by Louis Armstrong's Tympany Five; a foreman's rhythm-and-blues. Also to be seen are three "Aunties," three short shorts designed for showing Harlem's penny-ante dancing scene. The last two are "Mishbehava! Homeysuckle the Joints Is Jumpin' all around the shot in somebody's front porch."

Jazz documentaries bloom in the postwar years, the work of the makers who realized that jazz was worth tackling seriously. Some performers actually show up as historical surveys, built around stills and clips from old movies. Three examples turn up in this category:

Morché A. (B.30.) all about Louis Armstrong. One shows the Armstrong Quintet in Holland (1946); another he Dexter Gordon performing at Copenhagen (1947).

Rollins, Quintet in Holland (1946) the most fascinating study of the 1967). It's a downcast study of the music, its magnificent music, which it inclined to be quarrelsome in his cups, yet shown here so thoroughly under the thumb of the genial Dutch landlady.

All these programmes fall made the general idea of TCB — the general idea of business care of business. The popular motto among jazz musicians, yet also the name of the only film distribution company in Europe that specializes in jazz and blues, is in this life.

## SS stand for?

The primary programme bolts assumes that 10-year-olds can last for 15 years. A 15-year-old girl wants to be an engineer. An love-tive plot takes the girl back to Nazi Germany in order to save the world. The programme is full of an introduced bomb beneath her school. It may really have given a few of the budding macho East-landers an awkward moment or two, but it is hardly a source of entertainment, but I suspect, that the way the issues were raised was more appropriate to a group of this age. Primary school pupils. Their confidence is not to be patronized their audience, but they will need to give more thought to the difference between "talking the talk" and "walking the talk" in the heads of teachers. This means the teachers. TIE seems best to think more about how children learn, they may have to be stricter with teachers, and to risk a little more, to help them hope to raise and identify the best way of learning.







## John Gribbin reviews a new study of natural disasters

## John Vaizey on British industry

Neil Philip

### F. W. Kellaway on mathematics

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## resources

## Picture disc

CHRISTOPHER GRIFFIN-BEALE looks at the videodisc and its relevance to education

Although the market for home video equipment has been expanding in the past couple of years, after several false dawns in the 1970s, many people expect the real breakthrough will come with videodiscs, which should arrive in the United Kingdom next year—Europe's first videodisc pressing plant is presently gearing up in Blackburn.

As education is a fairly insignificant market for manufacturers when developing new technology, it has to make the best use it can of equipment initially designed for the domestic market. It can, however, as with the latest videocassette systems, reap the benefit of lower costs than were feasible when manufacturers paid more attention to the educational and institutional market.

Videodiscs offer superior hi-fi sound compared with domestic videocassettes, whose slow and economical tape speeds seriously compromise audio quality. But whatever the system, the crucial characteristic of videodiscs is that you can only replay them, not record on them. For this reason caution is needed in predicting the discs' value to education.

As a source of pre-recorded material, videodiscs should be cheaper, since they can be mass-produced much more efficiently, simply by pressing discs. Duplicating videocassettes involves not merely the cost of tape and cassette, but also the cost of a master tape on to a bank of recorders. In the US, a complete recent movie such as *Saturday Night Fever* is available on Philips videodisc for from \$20 to \$24 (about £12), whereas comparable movies on cassette can cost £40. At under £400 in the US, the disc player, which must be connected to a VCR machine on either side of

the Atlantic (ILEA's £445 price for its VHS machines is an exceptional one-off deal).

However, the low costs of videodiscs depend upon mass production and conceal a high cost in making a master disc. Smaller runs are less economic, whereas with videocassettes the cost of replication is high but constant. Education will inevitably require comparatively small quantities of material, so that the crucial question is: what is the cost of mastering a disc and what is the minimum economic number of copies? At the moment the technology is too young for any manufacturer to hazard a guess, and it is highly unlikely that even an institution as big as the ILEA, with its own videocassette duplication facility, could ever invest in its own disc pressing plant.

Out of a plethora of incompatible videodisc systems already developed, two rivals are nearest to the market place, Philips' VLP (Video Long Play) and RCA's SelectaVision.

Philips, in association with MCA, launched its system on a trial basis in Atlanta, Georgia in November 1978, extending later to Seattle. Great demand has been reported for the small supply of players and discs, but the system has not yet been on sale elsewhere in the United States. It is Philips, however, which is establishing the Blackburn plant and promises the first European videodisc launch in the United Kingdom in the first half of next year. Meanwhile, RCA has announced it will be selling its own system across the United States in the first quarter of 1981.

Before the war, Baird developed the first unsuccessful "videodisc", using existing 78 rpm technology to capture his low-definition "tele-

vision picture. But as the volume of electronic information in a modern colour television picture exceeds the capacity of existing microgroove audiodisc systems, new solutions are needed. Since the need for high-volume storage is similar, the technology of videodiscs can be adapted to produce super hi-fi digital audiodiscs.

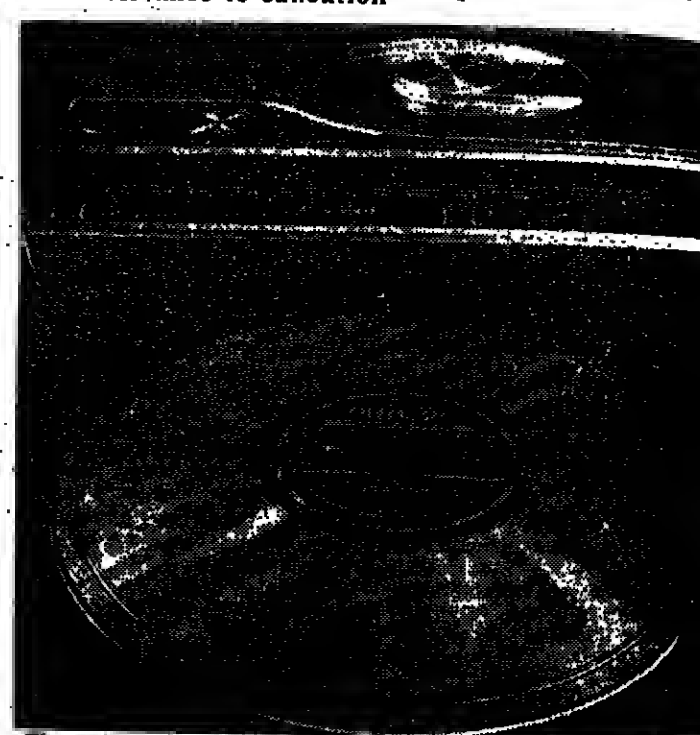
In the Philips optical system, the video and audio information is stored as pits just beneath the disc's surface. The player reads the information optically by bouncing a laser beam off the underside of the disc as it rotates, and registering the deflections caused by the pits.

In the RCA disc system a stylus traverses a spiral groove, as in a conventional disc, but this contact is used only to regulate the system's tracking.

The actual information is coded as pits on the surface of the disc, which is made of conductive material, and the stylus reads the information by capacitance, sensing the changing strength of current as it passes over the pits.

Since the information on the Philips disc is below the surface and the laser beam is focused beyond that surface on to the pits, the VLP videodisc is impervious to superficial marks or dust on the surface. The RCA disc, however, needs such careful handling that it is provided with a special sleeve from which the player can automatically transfer it.

RCA, however, claims that its SelectaVision players and discs will be cheaper, since the discs can be pressed with existing equipment by simply loading the presses with conductive RCA discs. Moreover the RCA player incorporates less new technology. Philips' disc players need an expensive laser and the pressing



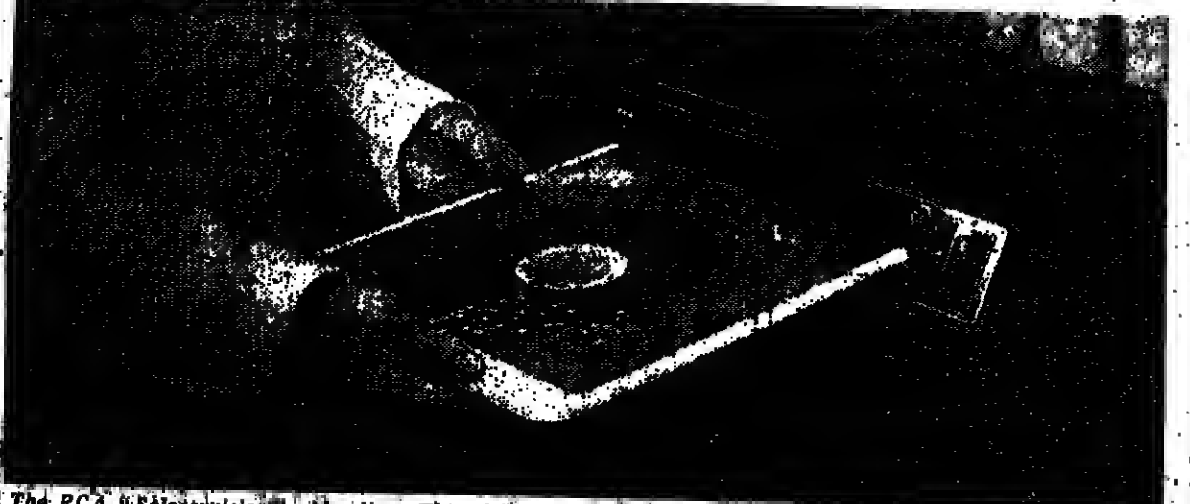
The Philips videodisc player with videodisc in the foreground.

process is extremely sensitive. Indeed, problems with this new process and the unexpected rate of rejects, is reported to have accounted for much of the increase in Philips' disc prices. On the other hand, reliance may not be such on the disc later on. RCA offers a single disc which is economical for the user but would require the use of some kind of expensive device to allow slow-motion or freeze.

Assessing the relative prospects for these two rival systems, Philips now has Sony and several other Japanese suppliers and also—planning its early consumer electronics—IBM, has just signed with CBS. What affect the systems' individual prospects is the wealth of pre-recorded material available on each. The advantage of Philips' system is that it has access to the MCA Studios archive of titles.

If one tries to imagine how would be if one could have only playable on some Sony or Philips system, one would find the wealth of pre-recorded material available on each. The advantage of Philips' system is that it has access to the MCA Studios archive of titles.

Continued on page 29



The RCA SelectaVision videodisc. The disc is kept in a plastic sleeve which is inserted into the player. The disc is removed by returning the sleeve back into the player.

## Beneath the gimmickry

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trade. Most of the advice is intelligent common sense, authoritatively and systematically presented with a real feeling of sympathy for people's problems. Plan your time, both over

and under the clock, to do your best. The book is a guide to the best of the best, and it is a book that you can turn to when you are in a bit of a

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readers—that there are actually several more potential systems, and the dormant Teldec format, demonstrated and launched a decade ago and unlikely to make a comeback.

JVC's Video High Density (VHD) system operates, like RCA's SelectaVision, on capacitance between stylus and conductive disc. But unlike RCA, the disc is grooved, and the stylus is guided electrically by a control track of pits alongside the information track. It spirals across the disc. The technology is expensive, but it does not require a stylus and disc wear—there is no physical contact—and it allows variable speed much easier. Observers anticipate some form of cooperation between RCA and JVC. SelectaVision has no JVC's marketing plans, although a sister company Panaflex (Matsushita) has just abandoned its own Visc system in favour of the VHD system.

The French company Thomson-CSF has demonstrated a system, offering still-frame advance more than the others. Like Philips' VLP, it uses a laser to read the information, but the laser beam is directed through the disc to the disc's surface, rather than reflected off the pits. It is set for marketing in 1981.

Commercially viable disc systems have been developed that permit slow motion and even to erase and re-record. Philips has already developed a disc for computer storage, but it is unlikely that the disc will ever challenge tape for one-off recordings in home or school. Videodiscs will therefore develop with videocassettes.

Commercial optimism about videodiscs may be qualified by two considerations. The danger of excluding incompatibility between systems. While videodiscs may be cheaper to replicate, new technology may reduce the cost of duplicating cassettes. And while disc pressing costs may remain high, a substantial proportion of the cost of video movies, for instance, is attributable to marketing costs and royalty payments that are identical for cassette and disc.

Still, with these reservations, one can readily imagine the home consumer may eventually have a video centre, incorporating disc player and cassette recorder for their complementary functions, just as the home music centre today contains both gramophone and cassette decks.

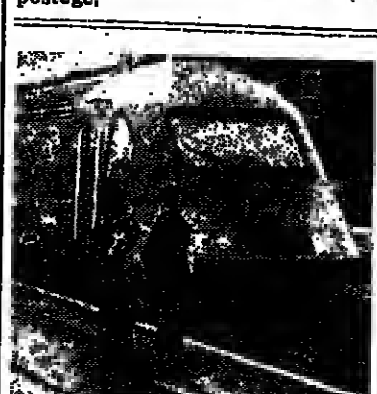
How far schools acquire such video centres will depend upon the state of educational finances and upon the efficiency with which schools can make use of videodiscs. It comes back to the cost of the videodiscs in general. At least videodiscs, incompatible with videocassettes, are not quite so serious, since they always record and play back on their own machines.

It can therefore only further fuse the market, and

## Metropolitan views

by M. J. Clarke

A Geography of London, Newham geography pack 9. Three filmstrips, tapes and notes, produced by Tony Saunders and Gerry Walsh. Available from Newham Geography Teachers' Centre, New City County Primary School, New City Road, London E13 9PY, £7.50, including postage.



The challenge of presenting a comprehensive geography of London would daunt most professional media producers, so its acceptance by a group of Newham teachers must earn our admiration. The degree of their success is highly creditable, and the modest price must make this geography pack the bargain of the year.

The presentation is based on 97 colour filmstrip frames, structured and focused through three amplifying assumptions. First, the historical perspective is compressed

so that development is circumscribed mainly within the framework of the past 100 years or so. This decision appears justified in that it permits concentration on aspects with visible evidence in the present map and landscape.

Second, although both form and function receive ample attention, the viewpoint is almost exclusively introspective. We see a Londoner's London, with the world substantially bounded by the end of the commuter railways.

In spite of token pictures of docks, major industries and inter-city trains, the national and international roles of London are underplayed for the most part—a constraint acceptable only if it is made quite clear to the teacher.

Thirdly, spatial and conceptual simplification is achieved through the exclusive use of the Burgess concentric zone model applied to a sector running North-eastwards into Essex. In this case, the limitations of the coverage are clearly

discussed, and the chosen framework appears to provide both comprehensive and representative treatment of visually convincing examples.

The choice of pictures is admirable, with a varied selection of scales and angles, and the technical quality is adequate. The accompanying notes are extremely effective, being both well researched and too generous for an audio commentary, and falls just short of intended ability range, though both the language and concept imply something like a minimum age of 15 years with at least average ability if the material is to be used in its entirety.

The recorded cassette tapes, which offer a spoken version of the notes, are the weakest element in the pack. Text which is ideal for teachers to read becomes far too ponderous for an audio commentary, and fails to meet the most basic requirements of an audio cassette, that the actual picture subject should be established in the opening sentences for each frame, leaving simplification until after the audience has been told what it is looking at.

As a whole, the pack is a good example of a team effort in a good cause, and the enthusiasm of the difference between vector and scalar quantities is excellent. A second example of vector forces in action is shown by a slide of the close tug and ship model, but it is a pity that the useful line vector diagram does not include a reference outline of the ship's position and the diagram's orientation does not relate to the photograph. The notes make no reference to the "R" on the diagram meaning "resultant".

An example of a cantilever bridge often gives an example of balancing forces, but unfortunately the viewpoint is oblique, and the background buildings distracting. The extra information provided by the notes requires visual explanation, and an overlay could have aided force arrows.

The familiar tilted bus test opens the discussion on centre of gravity and moments. The explanation is thorough but pedantic. The presence of two tilt-angle indicator beams showing the different slopes of platform and bus may cause confusion to some students.

If this unit is intended as the basis of a smooth running lecture/lesson, the lead in to moments needs more explanation. Moments are introduced by comparing two half frame photographs of a high level centilever crane and a transmission pick-up arm. Sadly, they are photographed from different angles, which slows down the visual

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## resources

## Tales for apprentice vampires

by Graham Patterson



Dracula. Seventy-four minute cassette, Zens 570, £3.95 plus VAT. Zeuse Recording Co Ltd, 52 Montagu Square, London W1.

A new cassette from the Zeuse Recording Company adds to the current obsession with a dramatized classic novel by Zola Bonelli. In 74 minutes she includes

as many blood-curdling details as the most avid students of the vampire will be pleased by its faithfulness to the original.

The racy presentation is exciting, if one can keep up with it; the book's device of telling the story by extracts from letters and journals is dangerously confusing on tape when some of the entries are only 10 seconds long. Breathing space between items would be welcome. After Miss Lucy's death at the end of side one, it is a relief to need time to turn the cassette over.

Zeuse have assembled a strong cast. Jon Forrester, playing all the male characters, is excellent as Jonathan Harker and as the Count's echoing, icy tones are appropriately chilling. The American and Dutch accents of Quincy Morris and Professor van Helsing were less convincing, and their credibility suffered. Could not the load be spread around the sedate under-employed acting profession a little?

Judy Alice Liebert, who plays Miss Alice is consistently the most convincing Zola Bonelli, with an accent as thick as the clothing blood on her own shroud. It is exotic though not always intelligible as Miss Lucy. And why does Miss Lucy have a more pronounced continental accent than her mother—or even than Count Dracula?

Sound effects figure strongly throughout and aim to intensify the terror of crucial moments in the story, but Magpie Nicols' virtuoso vocal impressions of bats and wolves and things that go "seem" on top of it. In the night, they are very effective. They scream forth exactly as the appropriate words are being spoken, and in at least three instances, completely obliterate the text. The simpler devices are more successful: an echo for the Count's voice, and a photograph of a surface noise for Dr Seward's diary.

Dracula is a strong story, and though it loses some of its relevance in this adaptation, there is still enough excitement and bloody description to make it appealing to Stoker disciples and apprentice vampire alike.

A novel application for conductive fibres is in protective suits worn by electricians, miners, and farmers. One of the principles of a notion of composition to have split frame photographs with the top picture showing a man walking on a ground, and the lower one showing blue skies and a pylon.

The aim of this series, to provide illustrations of modern physics in use, are indisputably credible, but although a number of the older can be successfully used in sub-units, they do not offer a meaningful whole. The level of use, which is not given in the notes, is essentially O level and above. The presentation of both visual and written material is conventional, and the design consultant could have been more flexible, and less formal.

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predators. Shows how the balance of nature can be upset by modern farming.



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# SCHOOL VISITS



Teaching can be on a more personal basis aboard a canal narrow boat. Kevin Myhill with some of his pupils from Bishop Kirk School, Middle School, Oxford.

## CAMPING ON THE WATER

Learning to live together and experiencing things directly were the main values of a canal trip described by Kevin Myhill

It is always on hand, soon the children proved quite expert in handling the boat as it was towed by the motor boat. Every few hundred yards bridges, with a clearance of a foot each side, provided challenges to their steering skills. The boat, built with with a hull of birch, had to be pulled through several locks by hand, with the girls only too willing to show that they are not the weaker sex on these occasions. After a few locks pupils armed with windlasses (lock keys) were even ready to take the place of the boatman. The trip consisted of a seven-day tour from Runcorn to Chester and back, mainly using the Trent and Mersey Canal and the Shropshire Union Canal—some 105 miles and 48 locks. As there was a 74 mph speed limit we had to spend a lot of time travelling, but at that speed there was plenty of opportunity to notice the many points of interest on the route. Sometimes we started as early as 6.30 am and occasionally we did not meet till 10 pm. But it was not a week of boat travel and nothing else. Excursions off the boat included a study of Beeston Castle, a climb down the thirty-foot Northgate Staircase Locks. We spent a whole day in Chester where both the British and Chester Heritage Centres provided excellent assistance in the study of this city. The children would not have wanted to miss a more modern side of Chester—the Northgate swimming pool. On the return to Runcorn we made a detour down the Anderton Boat Lift, which must feature in

anyone's seven greatest wonders of our canal system. The boats are lowered in a chamber of water some 50 feet to the River Weaver below. The structure, built in 1875, represents an interesting system of cogs and counterweights. This was one of our most memorable experiences of the week. A short journey up the River Weaver past the ships loading salt from the ICI works brought the boats to Northwich, whose museum hopes to open an interesting display on the local salt industry in 1981.

The final leg back to Runcorn took us through the Preston Brook tunnel. This took some 20 minutes to negotiate and it was an eerie experience with its limited headroom. It also showed us vividly the skills and achievements of our canal builders some two hundred years ago.

At the end of the week we assessed what the children had gained. Their most important experience was of living away from home and tending for themselves for a week. This, after all, camping on water, food has to be prepared, and washing up and all the other chores have to be completed.

And since the boats are not spacious the children must learn to get on with one another. The other main value of a trip like this is that of any field visit: experiencing things directly instead of taking them from textbooks—learning to map-read, for instance. Finally the trip staff to pupils means that teaching can be more direct and personal than is possible in school. In terms of staffing, it is often difficult to release more than one teacher from the school. We now overcome this by enlisting the help of two newly qualified teachers from the Department of Education at Oxford University.

As we travelled home on the coach the pupils also reflected on a most enjoyable week and remembered some of the lighter moments. For instance, the boy falling into the canal and after surviving remembering his football scarf. This was a treasure not to be lost so he dived back to claim his prize possession. He was later seen at the bank, not washing any of his clothes but just this one scarf. I will always think back to the children having telephoned home early in the week complaining of being sick, on the coach that final day crying because she did not want to leave the boat!

## BEYOND THE STRICTURES OF THE CLASSROOM

The London museums are constantly revising and expanding their education programmes and facilities. Blenheim has been making a practical survey of the services available

The museums are indisputably the capital's richest and most accessible educational resources. They are visited daily by thousands of local schools, engaged in projects and particularly in the months by countless thousands of annual outings. The importance for provincial schools to explore on day trips, there is a clear feeling amongst museum staff that a visit should have a well-defined educational aim. Integrated into class work and organized to maximize the experience of seeing, handling, and interpreting a museum's collections. Primary children especially need colour, surprise, and novelty, and involvement, a feeling of fulfillment at something already learnt. If a visit is to be genuinely fruitful then all pupils need thorough preparation and purposeful follow-up. In the practical planning of museum visits certain basic guidelines are imperative. All concerned should have a plan showing the date and time of visit, details of

programmes, address and telephone number of the museum, the name of the museum education officer, route and means of transport, parking provision, lunch arrangements, cafeteria, seating and toilet facilities, and a reminder about group behaviour. Clipboards, crayons and pocket-money need also to be discussed. Education Officers at the museums will always check details and give generous advice on the possible educational programme. In the South Kensington complex the Children's Section of the Science Museum with its emphasis on participation and learning through experiment has been a pioneer. Later this year a new Schools Reception Centre opens with improved cloakroom space, assembly areas for parties and a viewing room where groups can see short audio-visual lectures and give generous advice on the possible educational programme. In the South Kensington complex the Children's Section of the Science Museum with its emphasis on participation and learning through experiment has been a pioneer. Later this year a new Schools Reception Centre opens with improved cloakroom space, assembly areas for parties and a viewing room where groups can see short audio-visual lectures and give generous advice on the possible educational programme.

Guided tours taking in the dinosaurs, the blue whale model and the Natural History Museum on Tuesday, 9. Friday mornings for primary schools, again supplemented by some very practical and straightforward booklets. These have the merit of a useful typography and a question-and-answer section, which demands an enquiring eye but does not consume too much of a 10-year-old's roving interest. A substantial range of sheets has been designed for 11 to 16-year-olds of ecology, aiming to help pupils pick out the main ideas in the exhibition, check their understanding as they go along and build up their own written record of the subject. In common with the activity sheets on the Human Biology exhibition, the material is an active encouragement to pupils to study exhibits in close detail, and to record findings in words and illustrations. A further promising initiative is the development of study guides, on the theme of evolution and diversity, which will relate museum work to text syllabuses.

Since the opening of the Museum of London, near the Barbican, in December, 1976, response has been so overwhelming that it is vital for schools now to make prior bookings. Classroom, cloakroom and a refectory which can accommodate up to fifty children are all excellent, as are the specially trained education officers in which pupils

continued overleaf

**CITY OF SHEFFIELD**  
Family and Community Services Department  
**PRINCIPAL**

The Principal of the Sheffield City Council is seeking applications for the post of Principal of the Sheffield City Council. The post is a full-time position and involves the management of the Sheffield City Council's family and community services. The Principal will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the services and for the development of the services in line with the Council's policies. The Principal will also be responsible for the recruitment and management of staff and for the financial management of the services. The Principal will be a member of the Sheffield City Council and will be responsible for representing the Council in the community. The Principal will be a qualified social worker or a qualified family therapist. The Principal will be a member of the Sheffield City Council and will be responsible for representing the Council in the community. The Principal will be a qualified social worker or a qualified family therapist. The Principal will be a member of the Sheffield City Council and will be responsible for representing the Council in the community. The Principal will be a qualified social worker or a qualified family therapist.

**BERKSHIRE**  
Education Department  
**HEADSHIP**

The Education Department of the Berkshire County Council is seeking applications for the post of Headship. The post is a full-time position and involves the management of the Berkshire County Council's education services. The Headship will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the services and for the development of the services in line with the Council's policies. The Headship will also be responsible for the recruitment and management of staff and for the financial management of the services. The Headship will be a member of the Berkshire County Council and will be responsible for representing the Council in the community. The Headship will be a qualified headteacher or a qualified school leader. The Headship will be a member of the Berkshire County Council and will be responsible for representing the Council in the community. The Headship will be a qualified headteacher or a qualified school leader.

**London Borough of Waltham Forest**  
**Head Teacher: Group 6 School**

The London Borough of Waltham Forest is seeking applications for the post of Head Teacher of a Group 6 School. The post is a full-time position and involves the management of the school. The Head Teacher will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the school and for the development of the school in line with the Borough's policies. The Head Teacher will also be responsible for the recruitment and management of staff and for the financial management of the school. The Head Teacher will be a member of the London Borough of Waltham Forest and will be responsible for representing the Borough in the community. The Head Teacher will be a qualified headteacher or a qualified school leader. The Head Teacher will be a member of the London Borough of Waltham Forest and will be responsible for representing the Borough in the community. The Head Teacher will be a qualified headteacher or a qualified school leader.



**extra**

Bethnal Green mushrooms is the guide

Bethnal Green museums is the guarantee supplied to teachers of pupils actively hearing pupils and of the museum staff's friendly understanding of the immense popularity of the museum. The Geoffry Museum means that visitors need to be benked a term's advance and parties are expected to have a good working knowledge of their subject on arrival. The museum's whole-day project visits are full of vital and undisciplined handle source material and experience the hardness of carved oak or the smoothness of porcelain. Drawing plays a major role in concentrating attention on the details of the decorative arts. Liaison between teachers and the museum staff is strongly emphasized. While the museum is actually conducted in the period rooms and employing the wealth of splendidly cast world maps, children get a real chance to develop a taste for a particular age.

The variety of educational resources provided for in London's museums clearly extends beyond the few examples here cited. Increasingly, imaginative policies are bringing the stately pleasure dome and classrooms closer together. A child's first encounter with a museum can be the beginning of an education for life. It is crucial that these first meetings are both friendly and stimulating.

**By Joy Janies**

mic climate there might be some point in a quick dash to the Musée de l'Assistance Publique at 13 rue Solferino (Métro; Gobelins; open daily except Mondays, Tuesdays, 11-5, admission free) and for anyone interested in teaching, the Museum of the History of Education, 29 Rue d'Ulm (Métro Luxembourg; Mondays to Fridays, 9-12 p.m.) which has collections illustrating all aspects of education is a must.

Of more general interest is a whole range of museums connected with hobbies and with arts other than painting. Horse-lovers are well catered for. The Horsemuseum at 24 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, reassuringly close to the British Embassy (Métro Concorde, Mondays-Saturdays, 9.30-11.15, 2.15-6), which contains a fascinating collection of things relating to horses, carriages and saddles, with some miniatures of eighteenth and nineteenth century coaches and paintings by Constantin Guys and other illustrators of equestrian life. The Imperial War Museum house in the magnificent Hôtel de Guénégaud at 80 rue des Archives (Métro Hotel de Ville; open daily except Tuesdays, 10.5-5.45 francs) and devotees of tobacco will no doubt find their way to the Seltz Museum at 12 rue Surcouf (Métro La Tour Mautourne; daily except Sundays, 11-6 pm) where are displayed "precious objects no doubt, but also devoted to stimulants carcinoma and famous heart-attacks."

Criminology is catered for, not only in the Meisgrat-haunted Place Museum, 38 quai des Orifèvres (Métro Hotel de Ville, Thursdays only), but more interestingly at one devoted entirely to forensic medicine, 16 rue de la Faisanderie, near Porte Dauphine, Mondays to Fridays, 8.30-5, which is concerned with "the most modern methods of criminal investigation, such as the identification of the no doubt mythical traces of Japanese burgundy with the loquacious," "Beware of French Imitations".

For those interested in the theatre, the Comédie Française Museum (Métro Porte Maillot) is essential; though generally it is also available only on Sunday-mornings, appointments can be arranged. Not only does it have some beautiful tapestries and sculpture, but a lot of material memorabilia, including a painting by Delacroix, Mignard playing Julius Caesar, and the chair in which he was sitting when he had his terminal heart attack.

For musicologists there is a fascinating collection about the history in the Opéra (Métro Opéra; Mondays to Saturdays, 10 to 5) and nearly 3,000 historical musical instruments in the Conservatoire de Musique, 27 rue de Valenciennes.

Museums give a much more sense of the past than do the museums. Among the more important of these are the Jacquemart-Sandré at 25 boulevard Capucines (Métro Opéra; Mondays, 10.5-4.45); a fine group on St. Louis, the Louvre bronzes and Watteau and nearby Musée Jacquemart-Sandré, 158 boulevard Haussmann (Métro Mondays and Tuesdays, daily 10-5.45) with Italian Renaissance wall painting from eighteenth-century material.

But the most surprising and most rewarding of all is the Musée Carnavalet at 2 rue Louis-le-Grand, Métro Louvre-Monday, 10-6 (10 francs). If you enter this beautiful old Empress house, if you want to see you are in a suburb of First Empire with a remarkable collection of furniture, tapestries, portraits and paintings, the whole outfit charming garden.

Turn left, and you will find the most comprehensive collection of Monets in the world, especially the Impressionist and works of his contemporaries, Renoir and the like. The whole place is a revelation.

Another category of museums of great charm and interest, that which consists of lovingly preserved homes and studios of famous artists and writers, where you can still feel the presence, touch the things they touched, see the things they saw. Amongst the best are the haggling of these are the studio of Delacroix, with its lovely red velvet, 6 place de Fürstenberg (Métro Garemain-des-Près; open daily, 10-5.45), that of the sculptor Boucher, 10 rue de la Harpe (Métro Bastille; open the road at 16 rue Armand-Jean de La Motte (Métro Montparnasse; open except Tuesdays; 10-12.15) which also contains some interesting furniture, and on the other side of the river up the steep incline of the mérmite at 14 rue de la République (Métro Sévres-St-Germain; Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 10-5.45) during August is the luxurious residence of Gustave Moreau, what idol of the Art Nouveau generation.

For those who incline to think more rather than think, here is the Musée de Balzac at 47 rue Rayer (Métro Pasteur; open daily except Mondays, 10.5-4.45 on Sundays) and the splendid Hôtel de Roban-Guise at the end of the place dauphine (Métro Châteaubien; open except Tuesdays, 10-5.45, 12.30-2.45) where Victor Hugo used to lord it, and which is rich full of an enormous variety of subjects of artistic interests as well as his papers and books.

Coming to Paris and seeing only the best-known museums is like confining yourself to the usual

**Bernard Denvir recommends some of the smaller, less familiar museums of Paris**

Paris is the greatest art centre in the world. This we all know as we queue to have a quick peep at the "Mona Lisa," climb wearily past the "Dying Victory" of Somethere, drop a hurried courtesy to the "Déjeuner en Nu" and then we are limiting our cultural horizons if we stick to the Louvre and the other big museums. Paris has a multitude of smaller, less familiar galleries and museums, some a hundred in the city and some a hundred in the suburbs. To anybody who's getting tired of Great Masterpieces, they offer a bewilderingly large selection of light, some exotic, some mere folk-art, some of a charming and intimate setting of a kind that can provide a welcome relief to the wearying magnificence of the Louvre or the Grand Palais.

The appeal of some of these smaller galleries is that they are

2 to 4.30; closed from July 1 to October 10).

Fashion history is featured in the old "Palais National," a magnificent early twentieth-century mansion, 11 avenue du Président (Métro Léon, daily except Tuesdays 10 to 12; 2 to 6) and close by, the "Musée de la Mode," one of the famous collections, is one of the Europe at the Musée Guimé (daily except Tuesdays, 9.45 to 12; 5.15 to 5 francs).

Another important Eastern location is at Musée Condé, 7 avenue Velours (Métro Madeleine, open daily except Mondays 10 to 5.40; 4 francs).

Near here too is the Musée de la Mode at 63 rue de Valenciennes (daily except Tuesdays, 10-12, 2-5; 8 francs) and the Musée de la Mode, rue de Valenciennes, 10-12, 2-5; 8 francs) revealing eighteenth century

visit the Musée Fouchier at 45 rue de la Tour d'Auvergne (Métro St Georges); open daily, excepte Samedis, 9-11.30, 2.30-6, which was founded in 1818 by Charles Fouché, the first Minister of the Interior, and contains a historical section of dental instruments, and related horrors going back to Perslan and Egyptian examples of the prehistoric era. In the present economic climate, this might be a good point in a quick dash to the Musée de l'Assistance Publique at 13 rue de la Scierie (Métro; Gobelins); open excepte Monday and Tuesdays, 10-5 (admission 2 francs), and open for anyone wishing to visit the Museum of the History of Dentistry, 29 Rue d'Ulm (Métro Luxembourg; Mondays to Fridays, 9-11.30, 2-6) with its collections illustrating all aspects of education in the museum.

Of more general interest is a whole range of museums connected with hobbies and with arts other than painting. Horse-lovers are well catered for with the *Hormes* Museum at 24 rue du Faubourg, Saint-Honoré, reassuringly close to the British Embassy (*Métro* Concorde, 15; *Monnoys-Saturoys*, 9.30-1.15; 2.15-5.00) which contains a fascinating collection of objects relating to horses, carriages and stables, with some miniatures of eighteenth and nineteenth century coaches and paintings by *Constantin Guys* and other illustrators of equine high life. Hunting has its own museum housed in the magnificent chateau of Guénégaud at 80 rue des Archives.

But the most surprising and most rewarding of all is the *Marmottan* at 2 rue Louis-Moréto *Monnoys*, daily 10.00-12.00, 2.00-5.00, Mondays, 10.00-11.00 (franc). If you enter this beautiful *Empire* house, if you turn right you are in a remarkable collection of French art, the *Marmottan* Director's and Empress's collections and paintings, the whole ornate and charming garden.

Turn left, and you will find the most comprehensive collection of *Monets* in the world, accompanied by personal documents and many of his contemporaries, *Renoirs* and *l'likes*. The whole place is a

pen daily except Tuesdays, 5 francs entrance 5 francs) and devotees of tobacco will no doubt find their way to the Salle Museum at 12 rue de Valenciennes, 12 (Museum opening daily except Sundays, 1 franc) where are displayed practically all the utensils men has over the years to stimulate carcinoma and emphysema.

**Criminology:** is catered for not only in the Major-chaumet Police Museum, 38, quai des Orfèvres, Métro Hotel de Ville, Thursdays 10-12 but more interestingly at the Musée de la Faune et de la Flore, 1 rue de la Faisanderie, Porte Dauphine, Mondays to Fridays, 8.30-5 which is concerned with the study rather than the gratification of the collector's impulse. It is no doubt mythical but the Japanese burgundy with the lobster, "Beware of French Im-

Another category of interest is that of great charm and lovely is that which consists of lovingly preserved homes where we can see the life of the man whose name you can still feel his presence, touch the things he has touched, see the views of the things he saw. Amongst these are the studio of the artist, the house of Delacroix, with his lovely and simple house, 6 place de Fürstberg (Métro Germain-des-Près, October 10-12; 2-5; April 10-12) and the house of the painter, 16 rue de la Harpe, 16 (Métro Montparnasse, 10-12) which also contains some of the most excellent tapestries, and furniture, and on the other side of the river up the steep incline of the hill, 14 rue de la Harpe, 14 (Métro Montparnasse, 10-12) which could

For those interested in the Opéra de la Comédie Française (Métro Palais National), though general admission is available only on Sunday matinees, appointments can be made; only does it have some sculpture, but also a lot of Mollat's sculpture, including a painting of him as a young man playing Julius Caesar, and a chair in which he was sitting when he had his terminal heart attack.

For musicologists there is a fascinating collection about opera history in the Opéra (Métro Opéra) on Saturdays, 10 to 5) and 3,000 historical musical instruments in the Conservatoire, da

10-1; 2-5; closed during August the luxurious residence of Gustave Moreau, that idol of the Art Nouveau generation.

For those who incline to think that there is no art, here is the Musée de Beaux-Arts at 79 rue Raynouard (Métro Passy), open daily except Mondays, 10-6 (and on Sundays) and the Hôtel de Robespierre in the Marais (Métro Châtelet), open daily except Tuesdays, 12.30-2.45 where Victor Hugo used to lord it, and which is full of an enormous variety of objects of artistic interest as well as his things.

Go to Paris and seeing only the best-known museums is like confining yourself to the main street. Try the rest.

## Gillian Thomas on the Young National Trust Theatre

"I will you take venison or boar's head," Maddy "asked the servant. Then, bowing, deeply, he retreated to conceal his merriment."

In the kitchen, helping to prepare a banquet were a group of somewhat nervous-looking 10-year-olds on a school visit. For this was a Young National Theatre production

than the normal age range of signs to 11 year olds.

They will need a slightly different approach, but we are looking forward to involving them," says Mr Hodgson. "The children find it very easy since the world of make-believe."

"We split them into groups

Four of the trust's properties are making productions this season—Peasbrough Hall, Buckland Abbey, Clondon Park and Little Moreton Hall. At each one, scholars are invited to join a small group of professional actors in re-enacting a story related to it.

The storyline. A basic plot is worked out beforehand, but ample scope is deliberately left for ad-libbing. So exactly how the "production" turns out depends very much on those involved.

This is the Truist's third season of theatrical events for schools. The show was first tried out at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, when John Hodgson was master there. It is now led by Mr. McCree, a local drama teacher.

already working in educational theatre, to bring their small contributions to the production and plan a production designed to involve schoolchildren.

It was such a success that McEneaney, who dies since become a well-known actor, decided to make a play based at Lacock Abbey, instead the idea to other properties. Ten thousand children took part in productions, met year at six years.

Due to mounting costs there are only four houses this year, though the company is spending longer at each one. They are concentrating on two—Wesleyan and Elizabethan. In addition to the experiment, the final two weeks of Little Morston Hall will be almost exclusively age children rather than adults.

## CATHEDRALS IN CONTRAST

He also could say that Liverpool, like all cities, has its Beatles, its Roger McGough and Bob Paisley's men, linked variety, its war-time bomb-blasts and uncompleted urban redevelopment contrast with a skyline dominated by the famous Royal Liver building, the neo-classic St George's Hall and St John's Beacon with its revolving restaurant 450ft above ground level. The proximity of the shopping and office precincts with the rambling rows of buildings on the modern design recently added, the overall effect is a wonderful blend of the medieval idea with modern technology. Its scale is truly awesome.

It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast with this than the cathedral of Christ the King, just a few minutes' drive away on Brownlow Hill. Here in 1920s, before communism represented religious competition and in an age when church building on the grand scale was the fashion, the architect fought Communism rather than playing into its hands.

Edwin Lutyens planned a vast new classical design. His model, until recently on display in the 1930s exhibition at the Hayward Gallery in London, aroused great controversy—according to the late Cardinal Henshaw's autobiography, some called it "ecclesiastical nastiness" and its literature, others "an

Cherpuddale, told the story of a French soldier in the First World War building earthworks in the Middle East. The soldier was spotted by a general, who told him that if he was ever tried, you have to plant your hand over your eyes before a "Only the soldier's air," came the reply. The soldier's air was Gilbert Scott. Gilbert Scott had begun to his designs in 1900 and he was the West End of London. He was the largest English architect in the world, and is second only to St. Peter's, Rome to overall capacity. Five and two world wars later, the cathedrals of his time and his style are produced in 3,000, pipe organs; the largest is the west window in the choir of the first Gothic cathedral, the Reformation and the world's largest pipe organ.

Through the scheme the National Trust is undoubtedly reaching out to a whole new public of potential visitors. This is a bonus as the primary intention is to give children a lively experience of history. On this score it seems to have

The cost is £1 per head and about seventy children can attend each one. There are two performances each weekday of approximately one-and-a-half hours.

The dates of this year's production are: March 10 to 27 at Clendon Park, Surrey. This is a Palladian-style house built in 1733, formerly owned by the Onslow family. It has fine collections of eighteenth-century furniture and porcelain and the production will depict the Georgian period.

(Excluding May Day)—Bening-  
brough Hall, North Yorkshire, a  
richly decorated baroque house  
built in 1716 by John Bouchier. A  
large selection of baroque and Pelen-  
sian paintings from the National  
Portrait Gallery is on display there,  
and the Georgian period is being  
recreated.

From June 9 to 27—Buckland Abbey, Plymouth. Built in 1278 by Cistercian monks, it was extensively modernized and then bought by Sir Francis Drake in 1581. The house is closely linked with the turbulent history of the area, particularly during the Civil War. The plays there will centre on the Elizabethan period.

From September 15 to 26—Little

Morston Hall, one of the best known examples of half-timbered architecture in England. Though now, only sparsely furnished, the fine Tudor and Elizabethan craftsmanship shows up well in the carpentry, plasterwork, painting and glazing. The production is for secondary school children on a Elizabethan theme.

# AST


pects of our national

One's eye is immediately drawn to the huge central column of thornes and the magnificent use of glass in the lantern above.

Both cathedrals offer guided tours to school parties and both produce an impressive range of guidebooks, souvenirs and postcard photographs for pocket fodder. It would be well worth acquiring copies of the young person's guides to the Roscoe and the cathedral and the quiz leaflet for the Anglican one. And here too, more often for most visits of this type, time would be well spent on some

continued overleaf

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## extra



"Masks and Mirrors" for children aged eight and over, was a Christmas event at the National Portrait Gallery.

## GOING TO THE PICTURES

Peter Dormer reviews the opportunities for children and students at three of London's major art galleries

Guessing that most children like a little blood the National Gallery often offers school parties a meaty work called "Two Followers of Cadmus Devoured by a Dragon", which is a macabre and dramatic place showing a dragon gorging itself on two men. The painting is referred to in one of the National's worksheets called *Feast Your Eyes*, which is a quiz composed around paintings that have a connection with food. The aim of Andrea Peppin, the National Gallery's school officer, is to help children and students gain pleasure from looking at paintings and she often begins with themes that are of immediate interest to the basis that a little of what you fancy does you good.

Monsters, Mad Hots, and soon The Jungle Look, are among the light-hearted worksheets for primary school children at the National Gallery. Andrea Peppin says she "tries to inform without the children really noticing they are being told things. You feed a little bit of information, then ask a question, and the children are interested. The worksheets are 12-13 pages long, and they are intended as a source of information for the children to use at home or in the classroom. Of course, some of the quizzes like *Dutch Landscape in the 17th Century* are aimed at older children and there are more designed to help

the teacher in preparing the class with the historical background and subject matter of the paintings before the visit. Another of the worksheets that is ideal for use with older or more academic pupils and students is *The Renaissance in Italy*. That is well illustrated, possibly laid out, and contains simple but effective questions that will ensure that the pupils see a few of the best paintings in the world—unlike many of the tourists who look a lot and see little.

Andrea Peppin, a former teacher, made a warning against making wrong assumptions about what children like. You may prefer the Impressionists but on the whole, and certainly at first, most people like the most popular pictures. An introduction to the National Gallery's "Arnolfini Marriage" Portraits, which is an excellent work to talk about with children, and which is usually greeted with recognition because of the many reproductions but appears so different in the flesh.

The National Gallery staff, like those at the National Portrait Gallery, are delighted that with paintings have hitherto not existed there is no point in being stuffy or pompous about art appreciation. It comes pleasure in looking at pictures and then, given time, comes a knowledge of observation and deduction.

Each gallery has angled its work

## RARE BREEDS

The Cotswold Farm Park has the most comprehensive collection of rare breeds of British farm animals in the country, ranging from Leon Agona sheep to Bagot geese. As a result of a general interest in the survival of these species, that have been ignored by modern agriculture with its emphasis on hybrid, improved breeds, their continued existence is threatened. Their

genes can be made available at some future date should livestock breeders find that farm animals or food requirements change. Already some horses have begun to make a comeback in agriculture as draught and machinery have become increasingly expensive. Situated at Guiting Power, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, the Cotswold Farm Park attracts large

to capitalize on the character of the collection. History teaching is a National Portrait Gallery, in a pile, fit hand in glove. Angela Cox, who heads the National Gallery's education department, produced a variety of linked mainly but not entirely to historical themes. Some sound drama ("The Tower" "Samuel Pepys and London"), but the workshops talk are lively, informative, adaptable to different ages. And where else are children to meet faces to face the personalities of Tudor and Stuart monarchs? Under Angela Cox emphasis is on a visit to the gallery, done at school and the discussion the visit with the beforehand.

On most visits a child time drawing and writing worksheets have a content of looking at a painting and making deductions. For example, the Tudor worksheets pupils there are the following: "Queen Elizabeth I: three portraits of her make her look most like queen? Which makes most sense? In the last portrait, what is she standing for?"

Again, the large learning to see is a present notes and questions for a debate on Rognon and Rognon as well as giving information on psychological and emotional ties of an individual like the Tudors. The many portraits of the Tudors suggest how those qualities been brought out or suppressed.

At this level, history becomes interchangeable. The Tudors are aimed at six and seven year olds. The Elizabethan women's studies week at the National Portrait Gallery, which will include a study of the Tudors, is aimed at non-academic, upper pupils.

And then there is the Tate Gallery is a challenge to the extremes in its collection. What is one to make of some art? Terry Measham, in charge of education at the Tate, says: "work we look at depends on the school, but if the art isn't sure I want to place whole programme to our then we have a number of 'vitals'."

Those use the ubiquitous sheet and quiz but they are high standard and are apparently slight and simple. The Tate's worksheets are very good. The quiz sheets show graphs of details from paintings, and on the reverse a sheet for the child to write on each artist and painting.

One of the children's worksheets is a class around eight drawings by William Hogarth and Becon each of whom drew a scene of a body language. The children are asked to describe the scene, and to write a story about it. The children are asked to describe the scene, and to write a story about it.

Measham, like his colleagues, prefers to discuss each work. He is to introduce a system where by schools can comment on the success or failure of their visit. The important fact is that all have education departments, eager to meet the individual needs of schools. Each department is a school. Each department is a school. Each department is a school.

Each gallery has angled its work to meet the individual needs of schools. Each department is a school. Each department is a school. Each department is a school.

## ZooEd IN EDINBURGH

Report by Sheila Mackay



The opportunity to handle small animals and insects breaks down prejudices that some are "nice" and some are " nasty".

Every year thousands of people visit Edinburgh Zoo's fine collection of exotic and domestic animals. The zoo is situated on a 80-acre site on the southern slopes of Arthur's Seat. The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, founded in 1863, has a long tradition of providing a understanding of animals, including the study and conservation of the wildlife of Scotland, among the general public.

More recently, a comprehensive educational scheme for schools has been developed through the ZooEd and Interlink programmes, which, with their emphasis on the active involvement of children in observing and even handling some of the zoo animals, have proved highly successful.

The education services provided by Edinburgh Zoo are collectively called ZooEd and are based in the education centre completed in 1976. Although "Zoo education" has been popular in America and Europe for many years, Edinburgh Zoo in Scotland was the first to develop the education potential of a zoo. Edinburgh followed with its own ZooEd scheme which was developed under the first Education Officer appointed in 1971 who was the first to develop the scheme which links Edinburgh Zoo with a network of other organizations for educational purposes.

The Education Centre consists of a lecture theatre seating 120, a comprehensive Natural History Bookshop, a collection of small live animals, a museum of stuffed animals, including a rhino, and a rhino. Last year over 6000 children were taught in the centre, coming from places as far as the Borders and the North of Scotland as well as from Lothian Region.

The scheme is supported by a grant from Lothian Region which finances entrance fees and courses for school parties within the area and contributes towards the running costs of the centre.

Robert Olsson, the present education officer, is a Scotlander who spent his years in Africa teaching and running wildlife clubs. When he came to Edinburgh Zoo, he found that the zoo was a very rewarding place. He found that the zoo was a very rewarding place. He found that the zoo was a very rewarding place.

broader and other organizations in the Interlink scheme. Programmes also accommodate specialist visitors to the Zoo. Last autumn a special programme, "Animals of North America", was designed and taught by a visiting student from a university in the United States who was studying Zoo Education as part of her degree and who had worked in several American Zoos.

It would be difficult to find a combination more pleasing to children than time out of school with a visit to the zoo and the opportunity to touch some of the animals. While handling stick insects, toads and snakes might not be everyone's idea of fun, the staff at the centre realize the enormous appeal to children of being able to hold some of the small animals.

Animal handling sessions under supervision are introduced at nursery, primary one and old primary two stages.

Apart from the children's enjoyment, these sessions also have the function of helping to break down the prejudices that many children have, usually from their parents, about certain animals being "nice" and others " nasty". Once children have handled the buntings and more obviously appealing animals, they are encouraged also to handle and get to know something about " nasty" like toads and snakes, says Robert Olsson, who points out that most people who have not handled snakes think that they are slimy and cold to the touch. The opposite is true. Their scales are dry and they are as warm as their surroundings.

To the joy of the children they are encouraged to hold and observe some of the small animals kept in the centre, which include rabbits, guinea-pigs, toads, squirrels, tortoises, leaf and stick insects, gerbils, chipmunks, ferrets, hedgehogs, dormice, weasels and a temporary cage of exquisite marmosets.

Classes from primary three spend two hours on a ZooEd visit divided between the centre and the zoo park. Junior primary topics emphasize "Finding Out About", selected in advance by teachers from a list which includes birds, fish, amphibians, animal movement, carnivores, horns and entera and Scottish wildlife. Senior primary topics become more complex. One course called "What are Reptiles?" seeks to right popular misconceptions (which result from their scarcity in Britain) and to study the major groups of today and long ago, to quote from the ZooEd syllabus. At secondary school level topics are oriented to O grade and B grade biology, and Certificates of Sixth Year Studies pupils can arrange to use the zoo and the centre as a source for studies in either art or biology.

Two additional topics have been prepared to be of particular interest to CSE and non-certificate pupils due to leave school. "What are Zoos?" emphasizes the need for the

community to develop responsible attitudes to both domestic and wild animals. "Behind the Scenes at Edinburgh Zoo" is an extended course of four half-day or two whole-day visits. Most of the ZooEd programmes can be adapted to the needs of special schools and the building is suitable for use by groups of handicapped children.

Interlink is an exciting educational scheme through which a topic plan is chosen in liaison with other organizations. The idea came from my predecessor, says Robert Olsson, "and I believe it is a unique scheme within the British Isles and possibly Europe. Interlink certainly causes a great deal of interest when we describe it at International Zoological meetings. Teachers who wish their classes to participate in the scheme are encouraged to book time at the Zoo and with other organizations in the Interlink network. "South of the Sahara" is a current project between the Royal Scottish Museum, the Royal Botanic Garden and Edinburgh Zoo.

In a first visit to the museum, pupils explore the formation of the African continent, its geography and climate, as well as the culture and lives of some of its peoples. At the Botanic Garden they see African plant life at first hand and the final visit to the Zoo is spent studying and observing African wildlife. Each organization prepares printed material to back up the visits and regular meetings take place between the education officers of each establishment to plan the Interlink programme.

Aethac Interlink project on Scottish wildlife links Edinburgh Zoo, the Pentlands Hills Renger Service and the Forestry Commission. "Cats of the World" links the Zoo and the Edinburgh Zoo and Cat Home in a programme designed to teach children about both exotic and domestic cats. "Who Cares?" is a network of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Edinburgh Zoo and Cat Home and the Zoo, for primary five to seven pupils. This programme "presents a frank look at the problems of continued overkill."

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**EXETER MARITIME MUSEUM**

Nobody actually quoted John Masson, but the call of the sea has always been a strong one. The museum, less than a dozen years old, is an ideal place for a school visit. Situated on the banks of the Exe, it is a classic example of a brilliant idea superbly carried into practice.

As the lavishly illustrated 40-page guidebook relates, the Exeter Maritime Museum, which opened in 1977, is a school visit. Situated on the banks of the Exe, it is a classic example of a brilliant idea superbly carried into practice.

There followed a long history of extension and success, but in recent decades the canal and docks and warehouses were neglected. Then came Major C. R. Goldard's bricolage which has grown to most appealing maturity. It is still growing, and will see even greater development. As the brochure puts it:

"In 1964 plans were submitted to the City Council which, when fulfilled, would give to Exeter a new museum, occupying a whole block of the city centre and in the buildings and also in the yards down the quay. There would be restaurants, a reference library, boats for hire and launch of the museum, and more commercial aspects of the scheme would contribute their profits to the museum. The City Council took kindly to providing the site and support it by offices free of rent, and in June 1968 the museum was opened by Sir Alec Rose who had recently returned from sailing round the world alone in his ketch, Lively Lady."

In 1968 there were 28 boats on display. Today the catalogue lists about 100. An "ocean route" collection was opened in 1975 by Cheyenne, Britain's first nuclear-powered ship. It is now included, for example, in the first major "row" across the Atlantic along with Q83, the small vessel in which Don and

Geoff Allum made the Atlantic crossing. The overall range, "from stone age to steam age" is remarkable. There is a steam tug which served as harbour tug, ice breaker and firefloat at Odense. It is in full working order, and in steam from time to time. There are currachs, canoes, luggers and racing dinghies from this country and elsewhere, prams, dugouts, sampans, canoes, reedboats and scores more from all over the world.

A tsu boo boat is in the museum, lent by the Prince of Wales, to the people of Belize Island in the South Pacific. This is also on loan a Tongan canoe, discovered by the Duke of Edinburgh during the Jubilee visit of 1977 and brought back on the royal yacht.

Sir Henry Seagrove's Mios Eng-lan, a Venetian gondola, and the famous ocean racer, Jolie Brise, three times winner of the Fastnet race, are other items to catch the eye. The last, owned by the museum, is sailed and maintained during the summer season by Deuntrey's School sailing club.

Which brings us neatly back to schools, and their visiting parties. They are heartily encouraged, but the popularity of the museum has meant that it is desirable for advance bookings to be made, especially for visits in the summer term.

A printed boat guide and a route map mean that individuals can plot their own way through the museum, docks and boats. Each exhibit is numbered and carries a large, clear explanatory board, so that there are no unnecessary, and other recreational facilities, and it is possible to walk over the larger vessels. A hand-propelled ferry, conveying visitors across the Exe from one area of the museum to another is a further attraction. Rowing boats may be hired, while launch trips on river and canal are also possible. These will be much developed when newly-acquired property by the canal locks is in full operation.

The museum's accessibility of the boats and the surrounding waters, however, call for essential control. The museum hopes that the role of visiting pupils to teachers will steps taken by schools to ensure safety (especially on the boats) and courtesy towards other visitors. (The museum is a playground, though it is there to be enjoyed, and excessive noise and any litter-lounging can spoil that enjoyment.)

Charges are modest. The adult and children's admission fees of £1.20 and 60p are reduced for groups of 20 or more to 90p. A questionnaire is available (significantly in French and German versions as well as English for overseas groups) and teachers would be welcome on a free preparatory visit to assist their planning and to ensure maximum benefit for their classes.

There is evidence of the success of the visits in murals displayed in one warehouse. Children have recorded their impressions in picture and text. The result is as delightful as the museum itself.

**BROWNSEA ISLAND**

It is a sign frequently met at the approach to a built-up area: "We welcome visitors." Many schools could legitimately claim "We welcome well-conducted school parties."

And most unbiased folk would agree that the great majority of school parties are well behaved, courteous, and gain considerable benefit from a well-organised excursion.

Certainly, the warden of the National Trust estate on Brownsea Island would subscribe to that view. His experience is that groups from schools, when accompanied by responsible staff, obtain much from a day across the water. For a sea voyage (which in the Harbour in Dorset) is essential. Brownsea is to be explored. The island, some 500 acres of it, is nearly three-quarters of a mile wide. It is reached by boat, not from Poole Quay, but from Sandbanks, with landing at

Brownsea Pier or Tonn Quay, which are refreshment shops, lawncare and a public phone.

Brownsea Castle, a notable sight with a long and chequered history, is not open to the public. With some acres, it is a holiday centre. A small area of the island is reserved for scouts and guides, and from this is the Badeslade stone, commemorating the movement of the island with the sea. It held his first camp for scouts, and is now a museum, on Brownsea Island.

In the north of the island, the Nature Reserve is also open to the public, and a church, with walks, cliffs and beaches, is also accessible.

A significant part of the island is a nature reserve. The Trust issues a 16-page booklet, of the schools' nature and a corresponding leaflet, which is located in the west of the island and is distinct from the trust's nature reserve, is marked by a series of posts.

At each of the posts, a sign asks questions or to do something. For example, attention may be drawn to types of fauna or flora, or to a particular bird, or to a view (which a compass is used to find) or to a practical exercise which may be carried out on the spot on return to school.

A habitat map and a book recorder are also printed in the booklet and teachers are advised to obtain copies in advance of the visit in order that the exercise



Brownsea Island is an admirable place for a day's visit.

preparation may include familiarization with the procedure and what to expect.

The Dorset Naturalists' Trust also issues a booklet entitled "The Tree Trail and, as mentioned earlier, it is responsible for the Nature Reserve. Here there is a special hide from which it is possible to observe at close range a variety of birds. These guided tours (for which a small charge is levied) each afternoon include visits to freshwater lakes—again normally teeming with birds—and to a wildlife exhibit in a new restored villa.

Recreation is, indeed, a key theme of Brownsea. The early story is a theme of several publications. The place here to note that after a well-accrued holiday in 1961, the estate was handed to the National Trust in part payment of debt, and subsequently the island was presented to the National Trust.

Brownsea is an admirable place for a day's visit—or several. Even appropriate to the season, the island is open to the public at any time from April to the end of September. Useful addresses: The Exeter Maritime Museum, The Quay, Exeter, Devon. Brownsea Island, Head Warden, Mr. A. T. Bromby, Poole Harbour, Dorset.

The concept of a coach in skiing is a relatively recent development and is particularly relevant now when the formation of sound objectives is needed for young skiers

**Aspiring to excellence**

Dave Francis, director of the English Ski Council on the National Coaching Scheme

At a time when the world's attention is drawn towards the Winter Olympics it is perhaps appropriate to look at our own efforts here at home. Not so much on how skiers get to international level—but by and large the system is common to most sports—but more the method by which they are trained and coached.

The English Ski Council, now formally accepted and financially aided by the Sports Council on its governing body for the sport of skiing in England, is constituted to foster and promote the interests of English skiers and all aspects of their sport at home and overseas. It is the Scottish National Ski Council, it is a constituent member of the Great Britain Olympic Body. In the sport that has had a complex historical evolution and is also closely tied to the ski industry, it has often been confusing to the layman to know who represents them.

To put the record straight, the English Ski Council and the other governing bodies are governing bodies for the sport of skiing in England and Wales, and the English Ski Association, are the clubs or electoral agencies of the specialist clubs. Such clubs are constitutionally part of the respective national governing bodies, and in short, most constitutionally associated with the English Ski Council.

The function of the English Ski Council is to administer the National Coaching Scheme in accordance with the objectives of the English, as it is with the other

governing bodies. The work is directed by John Francis, Director of Coaching, and the English Ski Council, which is a committee in Scotland and Wales, they come together as a group to talk through common problems and obviously to initiate nationally oriented efforts relating to local need, from time to time.

In preparing the scheme, careful thought was given to the major role played by the teacher and the teacher in bringing the sport to so many young people.

The structure was therefore designed to embrace them and it is particularly heartening to note the support of BAALPE in their efforts to bring the sport to the attention of physical education teachers leading old parties and leading children to the ski slopes. For ski party organizers, the English Ski Council, and the English Ski Association, are the governing bodies for the sport and it has been seen, approved and approved in this time limit upon a

regulation, registration, is a support service of the governing body, in as much as it acts as a guarantee that a qualified person is employed for the activity and that the qualification is valid for the activity.

The following diagram shows the coaching structure, identifying how the coach can move from one category to the next.

**The National Coaching Scheme**

Coach Award Scheme			
Performers	Coaches	Officials	
Local	Local	Local	
Regional	Regional	Regional	
National	National	National	

Individuals may register with the national coaching scheme in more than one category if this is applicable, as coach and official. All categories are required to register annually under the scheme and to keep a log book which is provided on initial registration.

The coach award scheme, a sub-section of the coaching scheme, has, in common with the other sections, the pursuit of excellence as its objective.

The concept of a coach in skiing is a relatively recent development and is particularly relevant now when the formation of sound goals and objectives is needed for our young skiers. Those performers aspiring to excellence today will receive education and training in skiing on a very broad base and from many different sources and it is as the vital focus to the broad development of the performers that the coach serves.

Having placed the coach award scheme in perspective within the English Ski Council's activities it is important to stress the underlying principles and needs which have determined the structure of the scheme. At first glance this may appear very simple but this is not so. Indeed, it is perhaps one of the most difficult tasks that a coach will be confronted with.

By and large most people live by and through the specific; they are required to handle only that which arrives at their bench or desk. Therefore, when it comes to doing their part-time sport, it is only natural that they should tend, consciously or subconsciously, to reproduce that pattern. They will tend to become over-involved in detail, like where to put the feet or hands and how to hold the shoulders. Many will have great difficulty in seeing the total picture of the activity and the fundamental requirements.

This is a major goal of the coach, to see and to think in broader concepts; generally speaking, the greater the concept the greater the satisfaction.

Budding coaches are encouraged to realize that they are more than purveyors of technique; they should be capable of, and prepared to help their trainees beyond simply improving their competitive abilities. The coach will realize the part that sport can play in society at large, what kinds of contributions it can make and how he can help his trainees to value the special human contacts and social interchange that his sport brings, to develop discipline and compassion, to strive to create and maintain a desirable environment in which to ski and to live and so to live more fulfilled lives.

Coaching is linked with the pursuit of excellence and to many this is the most winning. While winning can be of major importance, success is the important factor that coaching should bring. For every winner there are countless losers, but in the striving for personal excellence all can realize success. Skiing is a recreational activity—done for pleasure—and covering a very wide range of possible participants: young children, boys, girls, men, women and older people whose interest in the sport as recreation of skiing range from international representation to skiing for leisure.

The link between the three categories of performer, coach and official

cial has already been highlighted by a number of our young teenage skiers gaining qualifications under the coach award scheme or taking BASI instructor qualifications. Some coaches are becoming very proficient and specialist as officials.

Mores common, however, is the move of the school teacher from taking the Ski Party Organizers Certificate to becoming either Trainee Instructors or fully qualified Artificial Ski Slope Instructors. This is due to the fact that once they have taken the party abroad they have seen the value of continuing the programme on returning to this country and getting more actively involved with their pupils. Certainly education authorities such as Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough have developed their own ski programmes and their own ski slopes in order that a twelve month a year programme can be developed and where through the English Ski Council Regional Ski Associations they are able to employ staff to train and qualify their teachers as ASSI's and trainee instructors.

Following discussions between the Department of Education and the Sports Council and the English Ski Council several years ago, the role of the Ski Party Organizers certificate was put under the microscope. As a consequence a small working party is continued overleaf



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## winter sports

## The right kind of party

Dudley Wilson introduces The English Schools Ski Association and takes a trip to Norway

Though a young organization (founded 1978), The English Schools Ski Association is flourishing with an expanding membership countrywide of schools, schools ski clubs and I.A.S.s. With probably around 120,000 school children taking group ski tours yearly the market is large. The forming of this new association is timely, with its aims to encourage skiing as an educational activity and to improve school party organization and leadership.

The association circulates useful material to members, promotes annual championships on artificial slopes and snow, as well as liaising with bodies such as the English Ski Council. I am happy to say that the association has already made an impact on the world of school skiing.

Some authorities regard skiing as part of the curriculum and groups travel in term time with their blessings. Others insist parties leave at half-term or in vacations when, of course, demand forces prices up. I do come across schools who treat the whole thing as a lark with teachers and pupils behaving less than responsibly. But there is plenty of evidence to show that such behaviour is rare. After a recent journey with a school ski group I have little doubt as to the educational value of even the basic travel, and certainly none as to the experience of winter life abroad.

The discipline necessary to cope with controlling unfamiliar skis, poles and poles in a strange white environment is usually rewarded by the pleasures of beginning to ski easily. Skiing demands basic skills, coordination and courage, too. This association, I know, will argue strongly for these values.

In recent years emphasis has been placed on sound instruction for beginners. Some youngsters return on follow-up trips but most remain beginners. At home we have decent dry ski facilities supplemented by, in the main, Scottish snow centres such as Aviemore, Glenside and perhaps soon, on Ben Wyvis. This then is the primary instruction and practice on artificial slopes with trips to snowy highlands to complete the mastery and enlarge the educational experience. The expertise of instructors will bind this into a yet more effective formula by examining and furthering standards.

The next step, already taken, is to bring on talent to the highest standards of competitive racing and what knows, in ski jumping too. The wider opportunities afforded by cross-country skiing, a skill achievable by almost all, should also be examined.

George Slea has, for more than a decade, played an important role in developing school skiing. As regional adviser for Outdoor Education in Northumbria and Chairman of the English Schools Ski Association he is an achievement of stature. At the county's ski school he has received 5,000 youngsters a year receive basic training in some competition and race training. After heads offers snow-covered slopes for the "real thing" in most winters. This is augmented by travel to Norway; since 1971 he has arranged for over 5,000 pupils to visit Voss on ski tours. He has concentrated too on building up a band of qualified ski instructors, teachers who can lead their children with confidence.

Earlier this month I joined one of George Slea's groups from Newcas to Voss. The children came from Mowth and Hexham schools. Throughout I was impressed with the quiet efficiency of this organization, with the cooperation and turn out of the children who had been well prepared for their trip. It was delightful to share their excitement as our coach left Bergen passing snow-covered wood-

an homes and frozen lakes with brightly-dressed kids on hokey. The road passes through a forest of tall, thin trees, some of which are covered in snow. The children are all wearing ski gear and are looking out of the windows of the coach. The road is winding and the scenery is beautiful.

In Voss we were accommodated at the excellent new Voss Hotel, a well-run, pleasant, and comfortable place. The hotel has a large dining room, a bar, and a ski school. The children were all very happy and enjoyed their stay in Voss. The hotel staff were very friendly and helpful.

This evening we were treated to a special dinner in the hotel. The food was excellent and the atmosphere was very pleasant. The children were all very happy and enjoyed their stay in Voss. The hotel staff were very friendly and helpful.

We finished our trip on a high note. The children were all very happy and enjoyed their stay in Voss. The hotel staff were very friendly and helpful. We had a very successful trip and the children were all very happy.

Children's skiing is a very popular sport and it is important to ensure that it is done safely. The English Schools Ski Association is a very helpful organization and it is good to see that it is now a part of the curriculum.

From a video of the children's skiing, it is clear that they are all very happy and enjoying their trip. The children are all wearing ski gear and are looking out of the windows of the coach. The road is winding and the scenery is beautiful.

A vigorous ESSA means a lot of fun for the children. The children are all very happy and enjoying their trip. The children are all wearing ski gear and are looking out of the windows of the coach. The road is winding and the scenery is beautiful.

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## The long kick-and-glide stride

David Wickers introduces cross country skiing

Your image—or experience—of a crowd lining up to see a usually expensive lift up the side of a mountain in order to see the view is probably only a small part of the excitement of the sport. In cross-country skiing, the skier is in a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs. The skier is in a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs. The skier is in a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs.

Cross country skiing is in fact the oldest form of transport. Neolithic cave paintings found in the French Arctic circle depict people on skis, probably made of animal skin stretched over a wooden frame. Today's cross-country skis are made of wood or synthetics, and are much lighter in design. They are expected to carry the skier across level ground, and as well as down, so the skier must be able to push the skis forward. This is achieved by a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs.

In the wake of two snow-white skis, an increasing number of skiers are becoming available in British sports and camping stores. The skis are made of wood or synthetics, and are much lighter in design. They are expected to carry the skier across level ground, and as well as down, so the skier must be able to push the skis forward. This is achieved by a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs.

XC skiing can be enjoyed wherever there is a few inches of snow—the great advantage of the sport is that it can be done in the back garden. The skier is in a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs.

The Scandinavian countries are the traditional XC skiing areas in Europe. Since it is often the only way of getting about in the winter, it is not surprising that it is so popular at all ages (children learn to ski at a very early age). The skier is in a long, low, aerodynamic position, pushing the skis forward with the arms and legs.

Vosges and Jura in France and also some of the Alpine ski areas check with the local national tourist offices for further details. On the other side of the Atlantic the most popular areas are found in New England, particularly Vermont, and parts of Canada.

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All enquiries and bookings are made direct through the London office, in direct contact with the Centre in Switzerland. At present, skiing holidays of 8, 10, 12 days duration are offered during the winter months. Alternative requirements are quoted for on request. Children are accepted from the age of eight years. Parties, numbering up to two hundred pupils, are welcome.

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Further information can be obtained by writing to the Feriendorf Centre, 2, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, or telephoning Wotton-on-Thames 45425. N.B. This advertisement will appear once only.

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## winter sports A well-organized welcome

Bulgaria makes a very sensible choice for a school skiing trip, writes Hilary Wilce

Bulgaria might not be the first country that springs to mind for a winter sports holiday, but it makes a very sensible choice for a school skiing trip, being both cheap and in the nicest possible way, cheerful. And since 25 per cent of its winter tourists are schoolchildren, it can offer a warm and well-organized welcome for parties of young skiers.

Skiing is resorted on three resorts, none more than two hours' drive from the nearest international airport, either Plovdiv or Sofia. Prices are roughly comparable with Italy, and although facilities are still being developed there are slopes and runs for all abilities.

By far the most popular destination for school parties is Pamporova, tucked away high up in the Rhodope Mountains at the end of an hour and a half of stomach-lurching drive up the valley of the River Cipeleska, past trout farms and the peaceful Bachkovo Monastery.



School party with instructor on the nursery slopes. Photos by Roger Pugh

There, a party of Devon schoolchildren were learning the basics of skiing, divided into groups of about ten, with an English-speaking instructor per group. Their teachers (our reporter would have taken down names but a total inability to let go of either ski stick) were well pleased with the trip.

Better than either Austria and Italy, said one with a long experience of school skiing trips. The instruction was clear and patient and the slopes were less crowded. All agreed that the hotel accommodation was adequate, the food hearty and the organization good. The local wine wasn't bad either, they added, anchoring dark glasses more firmly under woolly hats.

The representatives responsible for organizing the several hundred pupils who descend on Pamporova each week during the season (most of them British, and most on School Abroad holidays) are well versed in what pleases their young clients. There is a full evening's programme of disco, films and traditional "planches" of roast lamb accompanied by ethnic dancing (the same dancers can be found later in the evening in scapier dress performing at a nearby nightclub), while snack shops set up on the hotel's landing cater for tired and ravenous skiers.

Pamporova is a pretty, sunlit place, scattered over open slopes. Borovets, to contrast, is a resort set more deeply in pine forests, although its Hotel and Grotto-style villas, once the property of the last of the late bourgeoisie, remind the visitor more forcefully that this is eastern Europe. Experienced skiers enjoy its challenging black runs, but for the less experienced there

are the usual nursery slopes. Vitosha, the third resort, is above Sofia, the country's capital. Windswept and open, it is less good for all abilities and nearest to the capital—about an hour downhill with a view on the way—makes an excellent place for combining skiing with sightseeing.

It would be a great pity to Bulgaria without seeing what more than the ski slopes—its limited time means there is a chance to do anything more take in the form of a spectacular mountain scenery route from airport to resort.

In Sofia, it is well worth a visit to see the Alexander Church, a famous late 19th-century building, and the famous Rile Monastery, founded in the 10th century and still a timeless scenery.

Of course, the winter visitor will see little of the Bulgarian life, but there are a few reminders that the other side of the Iron Curtain is not a frozen wasteland. At the end of the first term, Russian planes appear at Sofia's airport, most buildings, except the most modern, are made of brick, and it helps to remember that this is a country where the history and culture are so different from our own.

It is also vital to take a stake of the firm and to see the firm do mean. Failure to grasp this simple fact of Bulgarian life can lead to a confusion.

## Beginners

Learning to Ski by John Shedd, Published by Chancery Publishers Ltd for Schools Abroad Ltd, £1.95. For anyone planning to go skiing for the first time, this book contains a wealth of useful information. It covers the basics of skiing, from choosing the right equipment and putting on skis to the advanced movements and turns.

The expertise of the publishers, who are Britain's largest specialist ski tour operators, is obvious throughout. They have also designed a series of attractive posters as well as a source of reference.

It includes some superb photos but the main information is provided by sequences of drawn figures, with short, clear instructions. Through the text is kept to a minimum.

A very good section on safety and another on the various types of skiing would also justify the book—though it is very priced by current standards.

Perhaps most useful of all is a section on "Getting up and down the mountain". Before you start, you need to know how to get up and across the fall line.

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## PRIMARY Deputy Headships

continued from page 32

### WILTSHIRE

**WILTON** (City of) DEPUTY HEADSHIP. The Wilton School, Wilton, Wiltshire, is seeking a Deputy Headship for September 1980. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school and will report to the Headmaster. The post is full-time and involves a salary of £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to hold a PGCE. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Wilton School, Wilton, Wiltshire, by 15th March 1980.

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## SUNDERLAND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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# By Subject Classification

## Art and Design

### Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

**REDFORDSHIRE**  
HAWTHORN JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Hawthorn, Redfordshire  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

## Music

### Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

**HERFORDSHIRE**  
HAWTHORN JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Hawthorn, Redfordshire  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

## Physical Education

**DORSET**  
ST. LEONARD'S MIDDLE SCHOOL  
St Leonards, Dorset  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

## Science

### Scale 1 Posts

**REDFORDSHIRE**  
HAWTHORN JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Hawthorn, Redfordshire  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

### Other than by Subject Classification

### Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

**REDFORDSHIRE**  
HAWTHORN JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Hawthorn, Redfordshire  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

## Secondary Education

### Headships

**ST. HELENS**  
BOUQUEN COMPREHENSIVE  
Head Teacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

**HERFORDSHIRE**  
HAWTHORN JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Hawthorn, Redfordshire  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

### Deputy Headships Senior Masters/ Mistresses

#### BEXLEY

**BEXLEY**  
BEXLEY JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Bexley, Kent  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
Application forms available from the Headmaster at the school.

**CLAYDON**  
CLAYDON JUNIOR SCHOOL  
Claydon, Norfolk  
Headteacher, Scale 1, 1.500  
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**HERFORDSHIRE**  
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### Commercial Subjects

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# Gwent County Council

## Education Department

Required for 1 September, 1980:  
CARLETON COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL,  
NEAR NEWPORT

## Headteacher

required for this newly built Comprehensive School, Group 11, of 1,200 pupils, aged 11-18.  
Application forms and further information for the above appointment in the Education Department, may be obtained, on receipt of an a.s.e. from the Director of Education, Gwent County Council, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent NP4 2XG to be returned to the same address by 15 March, 1980. Successful applicants will be required to submit a satisfactory medical report.

# Gwent County Council

## Education Department

Required for 1 September, 1980:

## Hartridge Comprehensive School, Newport.

Second Master/Mistress required for this Group 12, 11-18 Comprehensive School. Graduate with experience of Senior Levels preferred to join Senior Management Team, including curriculum and timetable planning, and to be directly responsible for the School's pastoral system, including boys' and girls' welfare and discipline. Previous applicants need not reapply. Application forms and further information for the above appointment in the Education Department, may be obtained, on receipt of an a.s.e. from the Director of Education, Gwent County Council, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent NP4 2XG to be returned to the same address by 15 March, 1980. Successful applicants will be required to submit a satisfactory medical report.

## WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### Willenhall Comprehensive School

Furzebank Way, Willenhall, WY12 4BD

Headmaster: J. J. D. Dalton, M.A.

Roll: 1,480 (11-18) Group 12

Required for September, 1980:

## Deputy Headteacher

(Group 12). Ability and personality are more important than specific experience, and the areas of responsibility will be decided within the management team after the appointment. Previous applicants may make a further application. Closing date: 11th March, 1980. Application should be made by letter to the Headteacher of the school giving the names and addresses of two referees and enclosing a.s.e.

## WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### Willenhall Comprehensive School

Furzebank Way, Willenhall, WY12 4BD

Headmaster: J. J. D. Dalton, M.A.

Roll: 1,480 (11-18) Group 12

Required for September, 1980:

## Senior Mistress/Master

for this rapidly expanding 16-18 Comprehensive School (Group 10). A candidate with energy, enthusiasm and commitment is required to join the senior management of the school and to have a major responsibility for Girls' Welfare. A substantial teaching commitment would be required but subject specialism is secondary to personal qualities. Applicants should apply to the Headmaster at the school (Tel: 021-476 8246/7/8) stating age, qualifications, experience and interests, and giving the names of two referees by 15.3.80.

## BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### PYLLGOG ADDYSG DYFED

#### 1. YSGOL GYNRADD PWLLCHYGGROS

Ysgol Gynradd Pwllchygros, 1980 neu o'r gylch ag ardd bws. Ailroddir ysgol hon i ddarparu Sebedad, Graddfa 1, a'n medru o'u'r planio a chydai all gynnig Drama neu Cef a Chrefft. Mae Cymraeg yn hanfodol. Gellir cael hysbysu gair, a'r darbydd amlen yn dawns cyflwynedig a stamp, oddi wrth y Sgwyddog Addyg Rhanbarthol, G.P.O. Box 10, St. Thomas Green, Hwlford, SA61 1NS a dyllid o'gydwyllydd Iddo sbray 14eg Mawrth 1980.

#### 2. ALBION SQUARE C.P. INFANTS SCHOOL

Required from 1st May, 1980 or as soon as possible thereafter. Applications are invited from experienced Qualified Teachers for the post of Deputy Head Teacher, Group 3 at the above school. Application forms are available on receipt of a.s.e. from the Area Education Officer, G.P.O. Box 15, St. Thomas Green, Hwlford, to whom they should be returned not later than 14th March, 1980.

#### W. J. PHILLIPS, Education Department, Pibwryd, Carmarthen, Dyfed.

## SQUIRRELS HEATH JUNIOR SCHOOL (Roll 436)

Salisbury Road, Lymington, Hants. SO41 2TP

Required September 1980

## HEADTEACHER

For this Group 6-8 form entry Junior School, Vacancy is due to the retirement of the present Headteacher. There is a scheme for removal expenses; details on request.

Application forms and further details available (s.a.e. please) from the Director of Educational Services, Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford, Essex.

Closing date Monday 17th March 1980

## Havering

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### Medway Division

## SECOND MISTRESS (or MASTER)

### St. John Fisher School

Ordnance Street, Chatham

Group 10 - 11-18 Comprehensive

Required for September, 1980 (Deputy Head Scale 1)

This is a key management post in an expanding educational Catholic School. The successful applicant will have academic and administrative responsibility for the welfare of girls.

Further details and application forms are available, on receipt of a.s.e., from the Headmaster of the school to whom completed forms should be returned.

There is a scheme for assistance with removal of expenses and accommodation.

Apply to: Headmaster, St. John Fisher School, Ordnance Street, Chatham, Kent, ME4 4TJ

Closing date: 15th March 1980

Successful applicants will be required to submit a satisfactory medical report.

Application forms and further details available, on receipt of a.s.e., from the Headmaster of the school to whom completed forms should be returned.

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There is a scheme for assistance with removal of expenses and accommodation.











Salary: \$10,000 per year, with London Area Mission's irreducible rental expense will be reimbursed (details on

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September 1, 1970.  
**CITY OF MILWAUKEE**  
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 A college with some  
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**WISCONSIN**  
**NORTH**  
**O.E. HIGH SCHOOL**  
 Historic 1900 building  
 contains 1,500 pupils  
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**DISSENT**  
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# Cheshire

Application forms (said sac), unless otherwise stated, are obtainable from the Head of the school concerned, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible. Assistance with removal expenses is given in approved cases.

J. R. G. TOMLINSON MA  
Director of Education

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

**HEAD OF MATHEMATICS: SCALE 4**  
Stockton Heath County High  
Bramfield Road, Appleston  
Tel: Warrington 63919  
Group 11: No. on Roll 1,040  
Required for September 1980. The person appointed will lead a experienced and well-qualified department in the school. The person appointed will be expected to teach the subject throughout the school to 'A' level and University entrance.

**HEAD OF BUSINESS STUDIES: SCALE 3**  
Poynton County High  
Yew Tree Lane, Off Dickens Lane, Paynton.  
Tel: Warrington 7811  
11-18 Co-educational - comprehensive since 1972. Purpose built. 1,600 on roll - 300 in Sixth Form.  
Excellent facilities for all aspects of Business Studies to include personal and organizational studies.  
Forms to be returned by 15th March 1980.

**HEAD OF HOME ECONOMICS: SCALE 3**  
Alderley Comprehensive  
Hassall Road, Alderley, ST7 2HR  
1,700 on roll - 11-18, 150 in Sixth Form.  
Required for September 1980. A well-qualified and experienced teacher. A modern suite of work rooms in use and the teaching up to advanced level with a variety of courses to CSE and 'O' levels.  
Closing date 14th March 1980.

## SCALE 2 POSTS AND ABOVE

**PHYSICS: SCALE 4**  
Tethering County High  
Manchester Road, Tethering, Macclesfield  
Tel: Macclesfield 61020  
Experienced. Qualified teacher to teach combined Science in the lower school and specialist Science at 'O' level and expected to teach across the school and ability range.  
Forms to be returned by 15th March 1980.

**MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS: SCALE 4**  
Hartford County High  
Hartford Road, Warrington WA1 4LS  
Tel: Warrington 61648  
11-18 mixed comprehensive - 1,400 pupils on roll - with Open Sixth Form.  
Required for September or earlier if possible. A Scale 4 post is available for a well-qualified and experienced candidate. The school has an excellent range of computer equipment.

## SCALE 1 POSTS

**1. MATHEMATICS**  
2. MUSIC AND DANCE  
3. CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY  
4. PHYSICS  
5. CHEMISTRY  
6. HOME ECONOMICS  
7. SCIENCE/SCALE 1/2  
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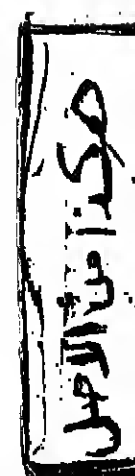
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ons, in writing, to the Headmaster,  
College, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8BT.













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**THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS**

**TEACH ENGLISH IN GERMANY**

years. CBT, at the request of West German Education, has employed more than 2,000 of English in Secondary Schools and in establishments. CBT is now recruiting for the Ministry of Education in English for the academic years 1980/81.

Non (where applicable) is paid by CBT.

Travel and Passage Expenses are paid from Germany together with a baggage allowance, are paid for teachers and their families.

Preparation Full Briefing Sessions are held in Britain and a two-week Orientation Course is held in Germany before teachers go into their schools.

Reassignment Advice is given by CBT's Reassignment Department to teachers returning from Germany, and service with CBT is recognised by British Education Authorities as full teaching service for initial incremental purposes.

Application forms The Centre for British Quality House, Quality Court, Chertsey



## TRAINEE CAREERS OFFICER

Salary (degree holders) £3,477 p.a. (inc.) to £4,383 p.a. (inc.)

Candidates should preferably be graduates with two or more years' employment experience but consideration will be given to people over 27 years of age with suitable industrial/commercial experience.

The appointment will be conditional on the successful candidate being accepted for a one year course of training at North East London Polytechnic, leading to the Diploma in Careers Guidance.

Application forms and further details available from J. J. Warren, Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London E6 2RP, or telephone 01-471 0619 (24 hour answering service). State reference MB/TCO.



## ilea Inspector for Computer Education

Salary Range: £10,799 - £11,858 (inclusive of London weighting)

Applications are invited for the post of Inspector. The main but not exclusive responsibility will be the development of computer education in primary and secondary schools. There will be responsibility for the growth of the use of microcomputers across the curriculum and related in-service training. Applicants should have had substantial experience in these areas and will be expected to assist the staff inspector for computer education on all aspects of the work.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Education Officer (EO/Cat 18), Room 367, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB (Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope). Completed forms to be returned by 13 March 1980.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### Applications are invited for the post of:

## PRINCIPAL CAREERS OFFICER AND CAREERS ADVISER

Salary £8,955 - £9,702 per annum

London Weighting £71 supplement

The Council of the London Borough of Brent is seeking a Principal Careers Officer and Careers Adviser to provide a career guidance service to all secondary schools in the borough. This is a newly designated post, intended to improve the support offered to careers teachers. Candidates should be graduates, qualified careers officers and have appropriate experience in careers work and, if possible, in teaching.

Essential Car User Allowance payable. The Council also offers generous relocation expenses.

Further information and application forms available from the Administration Manager, Room 708, Brent House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, W9 1JH, by 14th March 1980. Reference number E/85/20 must be quoted.

London Borough of **BRENT**

## ADMINISTRATION Local Education Authority continued

**HAMPSHIRE**  
Basingstoke LEA is seeking a person to fill the post of Assistant Director of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Basingstoke LEA, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 0AB. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

**LANCASHIRE**  
The Lancashire County Council is seeking a person to fill the post of Assistant Director of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Lancashire County Council, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 2YU. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

## WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## EDUCATION WELFARE OFFICER

Salary: £3,585-£4,181 per annum (for unqualified officers) £3,993-£4,644 per annum (for qualified officers)

This post is based in the Pewsey and Marlborough area, serving 29 schools including two comprehensive schools. Application Form and Job Description available from the Chief Education Officer (ST/N/HEM), County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 6JN, telephone Trowbridge 3641, extension 2464, quoting reference E/80/66, returnable by 14th March 1980.

## COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND RECREATION OFFICER

KINGSTANDING

Burnham F.E. Senior Lecturer: £7,092-£8,280 (bar)

The new post has been created as part of the continuing development of the Authority's integrated Adult Education, Youth and Community Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the promotion and co-ordination of adult education, youth and community work in the Kingstanding neighbourhood.

Write, enclosing stamped self-addressed envelope, for application form and further details to: The Chief Education Officer, City of Birmingham Education Department, Adult Education, Youth and Community Division, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU, quoting reference AEYO/BJW/224.

Canvassing will disqualify. There is a scheme for assistance with removal expenses.

## LONDON

**KING'S HEALTH DISTRICT COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER**  
A vacancy exists for a person to fill the post of Community Health Education Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, King's Health District, London, W1A 0AB. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

**COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AREA EDUCATION OFFICER**  
The Staffordshire County Council is seeking a person to fill the post of Area Education Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Staffordshire County Council, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 6LJ. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

## TANBRIDGE

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CAREERS OFFICER**  
The Tanbridge Metropolitan Borough is seeking a person to fill the post of Careers Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Tanbridge Metropolitan Borough, Tanbridge, Warwickshire, CV8 3JH. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

## CORNWALL Education Department

## PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT

£5,721-£7,125 p.a.

Applicants for this post should be graduates with good teaching experience. To commence duties as soon as possible.

Further details and application may be obtained on receipt of stamped addressed envelope from Secretary for Education, County Truro, TR1 3BA, to whom they will be returned by March 17th, 1980.

## Assistant Education Officer (Further Education)

£7,515-£8,288

Applications are invited from graduates with teaching experience, preferably in further education. This post which has become vacant due to the death of the holder, involves a wide range of duties and is suitable for teachers with administrative experience as well as those who have some administrative experience in a local education authority.

It carries an essential user car allowance and is a generous scheme of assistance for those who wish to move home.

Applications should be received by 17th March 1980. The successful candidate will be offered an interview. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £7,515-£8,288 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Enfield, Enfield, EN1 3XL, (01-261 5555, ext. 311). Please quote reference OGD/88.

London Borough of

**Enfield**

## County of Cleveland

Education Department

## ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER

£8,715 - £9,534

Applicants should be honours graduates of a University with appropriate teaching and administrative experience. This is a key post in the Education Department and the successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £8,715-£9,534 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, County of Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, YO20 1JH. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

Further details and application forms available from the Director of Education, County of Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, YO20 1JH. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

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## ADMINISTRATION Education Authority continued

**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY YOUTH SERVICES**  
The National Council for Voluntary Youth Services is seeking a person to fill the post of Deputy Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, National Council for Voluntary Youth Services, London, W1A 0AB. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

## THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

The Board is seeking a person to fill the post of Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, The Associated Examining Board, London, W1A 0AB. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

Further details and application forms available from the Director of Education, The Associated Examining Board, London, W1A 0AB. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

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## Educational Psychologists

WARWICKSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Educational Psychologist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the LEA and will be expected to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a flexible basis. The salary for this post is £10,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick, Warwickshire, CV4 7JH. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

Further details and application forms available from the Director of Education, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick, Warwickshire, CV4 7JH. Closing date: 14th March 1980.

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